THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-4t-3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

Valuable Land For Sale.

ON THE 22nd DAY OF JANUARY, 1870, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of the late Robt. G. Pridgen, 350 acres of fine farming land, lying on King's Branch and Nanhunga Swamp, Duplin county.
Terms made known on day of sale.
A. G. MOSELY,
Executor.
dec 21 46-ts

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE
OF THE
"LODI MANUFACTURING CO."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night-soil, offal, &c., of New York City. Price delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pamphlet &c., giving full information sent on application to
JAMES T. FOSTER,
Box 3139 N. Y. P. O.
Office 66 Courtlandt Street, New York.
For sale by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, at $30 per ton.
dec 24 46-w3mch

NOTICE.

I, O'LL. MOORE, ESQ., Administrator of the estate of John F. Moore deceased, having appointed me his agent to settle up his estate, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to let me know the amount. It is necessary that I should know the amount of debt to enable me to make preparation for paying them. Address me at Harrel's Store, N. C.
OWEN FENNELL,
Agent.
dec 22 73 Stw-1td*

In the Probate Court--Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Plaintiff. against Spaight Hill, Executor of Thomas Hill, Deceased, Defendant. | Order for service by Publication

IN THE ABOVE ACTION IT APPEARING from the affidavit of Isaac B. Kelly:
I. That Spaight Hill cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.
II. That a cause of action exists against said Spaight Hill.
III. That Spaight Hill is not a resident of this State, but has property therein.
It is ordered,
I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Weekly Journal once a week for at least six weeks successively, notifying the said Spaight Hill to appear before the Probate Court of said county of Duplin on or before the 24th day of January, 1870, and show cause why he should be removed from his office of Executor, or judgment of removal will be pronounced against him.
II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in the action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiff, directed to the said Defendant at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said Plaintiff. And said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the term of publication prescribed by this order.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Kenansville, December 7th, 1869.
J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Probate Judge of Duplin county.
dec 17 45-w6w

WARNING.
A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.
J. L. KITCHEN,
nov 26 42 6m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.
Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
oct 22 37-1ych

JOB WORK NEATLY
AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1870 NO. 48

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2.00 per square for each and every insertion.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the New York Sun, December 28.

A New York Sensation—Reported Arming of an Expedition to Annex the British North American Provinces.

An American Annexation League has recently been formed in this city with the avowed purpose of procuring, by persuasion or force, the annexation to the United States of all the countries and provinces of North America, and all the islands along its coast. Their motto is: "The national safety of the United States demands the acquisition of all North America and the West Indian Islands."

Prominent citizens are members of this league, and its officers are the following well-known gentlemen: Colonel George W. Gibbons, President; General A. L. Gurney, Vice President; General George W. Cole, Secretary; General James E. Kerrigan, Financial Secretary; General James E. Colt, Treasurer.

The Red River war has infused new life into this league by giving it an excellent opportunity for advancing a great stride toward its ultimate and unchanging object. Its attention had first been turned toward Mexico, but it was thought that any movement as yet in that direction would be premature, and the idea was given up for the present as impracticable. Nicaragua was the next territory on which they cast longing eyes, but, after some deliberation, any movement in that direction was also put aside as hasty. In the difficulties that have arisen in the Red River country they saw a good opening, at once began to prepare for active participation in the hostilities going on there against the representatives of the Canadian Government.

The expedition that they are preparing is to consist of 1,500 men, of whom 800 have already been enrolled, and the remainder can be procured at a moment's notice. Twenty-five guides have been hired, who are familiar with the Red River country and who will conduct the troops from the last railroad station across the border line. Fifteen hundred Spencer rifles have been stored away ready for use; the ammunition and other supplies are also at hand, and no further great expense is anticipated. A prominent railroad man, a member of the League, has promised the troops free transit to within 200 miles of the border line; and from that point to the place of operations the filibusters will make their way by forced marches. A uniform will at first be dispensed with, and with all who join the expedition there will be an understanding beforehand that they are to receive no pay but will be indemnified, in case of success, by bounty lands in the territory. With so little expense, not much can be lost, and there is a great chance of succeeding.

They will depart from New York in squads of 100 and 200 men, and as quietly as possible, so as to avoid detection and delay. The first squads will start before the 15th of January, perhaps as early as the 1st of the month, and the last detachment, it is expected, will have left the city before the beginning of February.

Four bodies, numbering together 250 men, have started for the Red River country already from four cities of Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and St. Louis. They have probably crossed the border line already, but no news has yet been received from them.

A petition to Congress asking for recognition as belligerents, will be dispatched by the leaders of the expedition as soon as they are within the Red River territory.—After they have once reached St. Paul, Minnesota, no further trouble is anticipated from the United States authorities. They will have no fears then but those inspired by wild and trackless forests, cold and storms, "The St. Paul police force will hardly think of molesting a small army like ours," observed one of the annexationists; "but should they be so foolhardy as to do so—well, [with a smile] I think we can make them leave us free passage by a little moral suasion, you know."

The British Consul at this city, it is feared, may have his leonine ire aroused, and look about him for the belligerents to set his paw upon them. It is almost too late in the day, however, for him to scent out these plans of the annexationists which, at their request, we are for the present, suppressing here, and the revelation of which alone can cause the expedition any serious trouble. A little delay is the utmost that is expected.

Annexation is the only object the leaders of the movement have in view. They are confident of success if once they can reach the Red River territory. They will here join the trappers and half-breeds who are already in the field, and will form with them a force of nearly 5,000 men, for the most part well armed and equipped. The Canadian authorities will not be able to put a force in the field that can cope with this one without laying their own territory so bare defenceless as to give the Fenians, who are at this moment especially on the lookout for an excellent opportunity for a successful inroad.

Letters from a large number of prominent Canadian citizens have been received by the league urging them on to some decisive action, and assuring them that the large body of the people of Canada is in sympathy with their object. In case of this expedition making a successful stand a general uprising may be expected in the province, the 5,000 men in the Red River Territory will march in, the Fenians will make desperate inroads from various quarters, the Canadian Government driven from its seat, and by the unanimous voice of the people, Canada and the United States becomes one.

Many details of the movement, and many names must for awhile be suppressed; but before a month has passed we hope to make them known.

A Thrilling Scene—Blondin and his Bicycle on the Tight Rope.

An English paper thus details a thrilling affair which occurred lately during one of Blondin's exhibitions:

After he had crossed in a sack, stood on a chair, and had done some of his minor feats, it was found that the rope which was a new one, had slackened so considerably that it would be necessary to tighten it, in order to allow his performing his new and extraordinary feat of crossing it on a bicycle, and he was, therefore, compelled to appeal to the audience for time to tighten the rope. Half an hour was asked for and cheerfully granted, but, after the guy ropes had been loosed and the rope tightened up, some difficulty was found in refixing the pole to which the guys were attached, in consequence of the tension of the rope having dragged them forcibly out of the ground. Quite three-quarters of an hour elapsed before this was done, and then Blondin appeared again, and starting from the west end of the building carried his assistant over on his back. It was evident, from the lowering of some ballast bags on the guy poles, that during this passage across the rope slackened a great deal, but Blondin either did not observe this or did not think it important, for after a short interval, during which he changed his dress, he appeared on his bicycle, and amid the cheers of the spectators started on what seemed an awful, perilous journey. He had not gone far when it became apparent from the decline in the rope that it had slackened very much, and people who understood the nature of bicycles and the impossibility of propelling them up hill began to calculate the probabilities of his getting up the incline he must inevitably meet at the other end of the rope; but Blondin looked extremely cool and confident, and no fears for his safety seemed to be entertained till, after stopping cleverly about midway, he began to traverse the incline. It then became apparent, from the gradual slacking of his speed, that he was doing some hard work, and murmurs began to rise from the audience. When about twenty yards from the landing stage he came to a dead stop and appeared to rest, balancing himself cautiously with a great pole he carried. He then made another effort and got a few yards further, when he stopped again. It then became apparent that he could not get further, as, although to the danger of disturbing his equilibrium, he tried to jerk the machine forward, it refused to move. The scene that then ensued was most exciting. People left their seats; ladies, with frightened faces, made for the doors, and the general mass of the people at the east end of the building made a rush to the west end, hundreds jumping into the arena When the rush and noise had subsided, a marvellous stillness succeeded. The crowds on the floor beneath the rope, and in the galleries nearest the spot, seemed to be hushed in eager expectation of something unpleasant, gazing with horror stricken faces on the performer, who sat motionless as a statue on the rope, about six yards from the landing place, while his assistant leaned over the stage, and appeared to be speaking to him, but looked helpless in the emergency. After a delay of two or three minutes, which seemed an age, the assistant, evidently by Blondin's directions, procured a rope, and this he threw out cautiously. It fell on the performer's shoulders, and he, with some difficulty, sustained the pole with one hand, while with the other, he tied the rope around his waist. The assistant then gently pulled him in. Every move of the wheels was watched by the audience in silent horror till the machine ran on the landing stage, when the suppressed excitement culminated in one great shout of joy, succeeded by the wildest demonstrations.

Eugenie's old Clothes—Annual Sale of the Cast-off Wardrobe of the French Empress.

Empress Eugenie who sets the fashion of the civilized world, has a sale of cast-off dresses every year, and as she rarely wears a dress twice, the number sold is always very great. A Paris letter-writer gives a graphic account of a sale just terminated.

He says that the custom was established by the royal families of the Tuileries long before the great revolution, acceded to by the Empress Josephine, continued under the restoration, maintained by the Princess of the House of Orleans, and kept up with great spirit under the present reign. A long gallery, which runs along the basement story of the palace, looking into the garden just opposite the Prince Imperial's winter walk, is fitted up from one end to the other with oak wardrobes. This is called the De Froque of the palace. It is here that the refuse dresses and the cast-off apparel of the royal and imperial ladies, who have succeeded each other for the last hundred years in their occupation of the Tuileries, are invariably borne when rejected from the floor above.

These wardrobe cupboards, numerous and extensive as they are, get generally well filled during the year, and when the four seasons are considered thoroughly over a sale is made of the whole, where every article is priced beforehand, and visitors are admitted to view and purchase without the observance of further ceremony than the presentation of an invitation of one of her Majesty's attendants, to whom the privilege of granting them belongs. The sale of the regal wardrobe of the Tuileries is conducted on the strictest principles of equity. The shutters of the long gallery are closed and it is lighted from one end to the other with lamps and candelabra, so that the light is stronger than it would be were dayl ght admitted, as the ceiling is low, and the windows sunk deep into the wall. Every article is ticketed, and of course no deviation from the original decision can possibly be allowed.

A long line of stretchers are placed all down the middle of the gallery, the doors of the wardrobes on either side are flung open, and the visitor, walking slowly down on one side, and returning on the other, makes choice of what may suit her taste, and inscribing the number it bears upon a card, hands the latter to the attendant in waiting at the door and departs. The stretchers are occupied by shawls, and the wardrobes by the dresses, the shelves by the underlinen, while a sort of counter at the further end of the gallery is filled with the champignons, on which are exhibited the bonnets and head-dresses. The white satin dress, most splendidly embroidered in silver, with the tunic of buillonce gauze and silver mouches, confined by bands of poncean velvet, in which her Majesty went to the opera with the King Consort of Spain, was not quoted higher than the nankeen-colored dress and jacket, braided with green, which was recognized as the uniform invented by the Empress for the drive at Fontainebleau.

To be sure, the buttons were of mosaichite and set in gold, but the material of the dress could scarcely be considered as bearing any value whatever. The shawls were principally of French manufacture and mostly of summer wear, the cloaks and mantles, deprived of their lace fur, unattractive. The utmost exaggeration seems to exist in the prices but upon the bonnets. In the first place, the article itself is out of fashion almost as soon as seen; in the next, it possesses no resources whatever, and above all it is liable to a greater deterioration than the dress. The habit of leaning back in the carriage, which has become so general, destroys the bonnet immediately and renders it shabby, even while still bright and fresh in color. The proceeds of the sale are generally bought up by the valets and women of the wardrobe, who dispose of what remains unsold to the great dealers in Paris, who again sell them to their customers at immense prices.

A Remarkable Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Dec. 19.

The circuit court of Nottoway county has been in session during the past week, Judge I. C. Parker presiding. Most of the time was occupied in the trial of Solomon McAlpine for the murder of John Calicott, developing a most singular case of circumstantial evidence. In August, 1866, these two young men left Hollyville, Iowa, to come to St. Joseph to buy apples, expecting to load their wagon here and return to Iowa to sell their fruit. Not long after—some few days, we believe—McAlpine returned to Hollyville, told some plausible story about his partner having made other arrangements and gone on to St. Joseph, and for some time no further notice was taken of the matter. The continued absence of Calicott, and the fact that nothing was heard from him, finally induced the arrest of McAlpine, but on his examination nothing was elicited criminating him, and he was discharged. A long search for Calicott proved unavailing, and for eighteen months a profound mystery enveloped the case.

In March, 1869, a party of railroad engineers surveying the route of the Missouri Valley Railroad, some six miles Northeast of Marysville, found the skeleton of a man. An investigation aroused the suspicion that it was the remains of Calicott. The authorities of Iowa were written to, and witnesses were brought down. The mother of Calicott recognized a bony protuberance on the chin of the skeleton, also the absence of a tooth, drawn on the day he started on his fatal trip, and his mother preserved the tooth. It fitted the jaw of the skeleton, and a dentist testified it had been drawn from the orifice. Pieces of a blue coat and several peculiar buttons were found near the skeleton. These were recognized as resembling parts of Calicott's dress when he left home. There were three bullet holes in the skull.

The identification was so complete that McAlpine was rearrested, and after several continuances the case came to trial on last Monday. The Judge instructed the jury that any facts or proof of mitigating the the crime from murder in the first degree need not restrain their rendering a verdict in the second degree or manslaughter. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. We learn that neither the prisoner nor his friends or attorneys manifest any dissatisfaction with the verdict, and the case will not be appealed.

Mr. Stanton's Funeral.

The funeral of Edwin M. Stanton at Washington yesterday was marked by a want of parade that distinguished it from the burial of men of his reputation and position at the Federal Capital since the war. At the urgent request of his wife the coffin was screwed down before the public could have an opportunity of looking at his remains. In accordance with his expressed wishes, there were no military uniforms visible in the procession, and policemen, in the absence of soldiers, were detailed to preserve order and prevent interference on the part of the crowd with the programme of ceremonies. The coffin of the deceased was in keeping with the features of the funeral already noticed, being made of mahogany and covered with cloth. There were attached to it eight silver handles, which, with a trimming of simple black silk fringe, constituted the ornamentation, except that on the lid was a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Edwin M. Stanton. Born December 19, 1815; died December 24, 1869."

STATE NEWS.

Gen. R. B. Vance, M. W. G. M., of the Masonic order of this State, has appointed Hon. W. M. Cocke, of Asheville, Grand Lecturer of the State.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A UNITED STATES REVENUE ASSESSOR IN TROUBLE—HE STEALS FIVE HORSES—IS ARRAINGED AND COMMITTED.—A reliable gentleman, resident of Smithfield, N. C. informs us of a wholesale horse stealing that occurred at that place a few nights ago, in which a well-known Radical, who does honors (?) to several public offices, in the capacity of U. S. Revenue Assessor, Colonel of Holden's Militia and as Probate Judge and Magistrate of Johnson county, is said to have played the part commonly known by the name of "Horse thief."

Our informant gives us the following particulars: "A few evenings ago, a drover named Honeymoon, entered Smithfield with a drove of fine horses and camped there that night. But, the following morning five of his horses were missing. The thieves were pursued and after a long chase the horses recaptured. Chas. H. Snead, and his nephew, named Cox, were arrested, charged with having stolen them; the latter turned States evidence against Snead and another fellow whose name is Yelverton. The matter had caused considerable excitement. Yelverton made good his escape and Colonel Snead had a preliminary examination before his brother-in-law, Justice Massey, who, after hearing the evidence, which was plain and convictive, released Snead on bail in the sum of $300. The bail bond, it is said, is considered by all who are acquainted with the bondsmen as worthless—straw-bail."

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

We learn that young Norfleet, one of Mr. Horner's students shot himself by accident some time since with a gun and who was removed by his parents to his home in Tarboro', is now thought to be out of danger.—Henderson *Index*.

On the night of the 14th instant the dwelling house and granary belonging to Russell H. Kingsbury, Esq., situated six miles from this place, were set fire to and burned down. The house had just been vacated by Mr. Jno. W. Wiggins and the new tenant was to come in next day. The barn containing Mr. Wiggins' crop of tobacco was fired, but was saved by the timely arrival of a neighbor. The amount of incendiaryism in this State just now is alarming.—Henderson *Index*.

DEATH OF REV. W. H. WHEELER.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Rev. Wm. H. Wheeler, of the North Carolina Methodist E. Conference. His demise occurred on Christmas Day, at one o'clock, at his father's residence in Leesburg, Caswell county.

Mr. Wheeler was well known in this city, and the announcement of his death will create profound sorrow, not only among the members of the Methodist Church, but among those of all other denominations.—He was in a very feeble condition when he attended the annual Conference, in this city, a few weeks ago, and one of the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed, occurred in the body while it was discussing his failing health. Many of our citizens will remember the incident alluded to.

Newberne *Journal of Commerce*.

A Game of "All Fours."—Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams Playing for a Picture.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

In the summer of 1838 one of our editors was in attaches of the South Carolina railroad delegation to Lexington, Ky., to attend a barbecue given by the citizens of that place to Mr. Robert E. Hayne as President of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, designed to connect the Queen city of the South with the Queen city of the West. The delegation consisted of Mitchell King, Benjamin T. Elmore, R. G. Mills and Dr. Hardy, of Asheville, N. C., directors of the railroad company, who were joined by Paul Fitzsimons, of Georgia; Mr. Ben Taylor, of Columbia, S. C., and Mr. Yeadon, of the Courier.

General Hayne, who had been on an extensive railroad tour, met the delegation at Lexington on his return southward.—The barbecue came off with great *eclat* and enthusiasm. General Hayne, of course, making an eloquent speech, in reply to a complimentary toast, and Robert Wickliffe, Jr., gracing the occasion with an admirable address, redolent of South Carolina and her past history. Robert Wickliffe, Sr., a great landholder, agriculturist and breeder of fine cattle, furnished from his herd a half-breed buffalo, which was barbecued or roasted whole for the occasion.

After the barbecue Mr. Clay invited the party to dine with him at Ashland, his beautiful country residence and rich cattle farm. The dinner was epicurean in viands and wines, and the ice cream, made entirely of pure cream, from his own dairy, of course with sugar added, was exquisite in taste and coolness.

At table one of the guests called attention to two beautiful paintings on the mantlepiece, whereupon Mr. Clay, pointing to one of the paintings, said archly, and smiling, "I will tell you how I came by that painting, provided (bowing to one of his guests) it does not go into the newspapers, as it involves an anecdote at the expense of my old friend, Mr. Adams."—He then proceeded thus:—"Mr. Adams, Mr. Gallatin and myself—three of the commission for negotiating a treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1813—were at Ghent, boarding at the same hotel. One morning we went to a great exhibition (or sale) of paintings and each of us purchased one. On returning to our quarters our paintings were sent us. Admiring Mr. Adams' purchase very much, I said to him, 'Mr. Adams, I would like to win your painting from you; I will stake mine against yours at a game of cards.'—'Agreed,' said Mr. Adams. 'What game will you play?' said I. 'All Fours,' said Mr. Adams. We cut for the deal; I won it; dealt; turned up Jack, and scored high, low, Jack and the game, and the next hand counted out and won the stake.

"I then turned to Mr. Galiatin (who had purchased a fine painting of the Virgin Mary) and said, 'Mr. Gallatin, I would like to win your painting from you in the same manner as I have won that of Mr. Adams.' 'No, sir,' said Mr. Gallatin, in his broken English, 'I did not win the Veergin so and I shall not lose heer so.'"

The company were all highly amused at the anecdote, and at the manner in which Mr. Clay narrated it, fully coming up to his reputation as a *raconteur*. The cream of the anecdote was that Mr. Adams, a staid and demure gentleman, should not only have assented to play cards with Mr. Clay, but should have proposed a game of "All Fours," at which Mr. Clay was a perfect adept. The anecdote, in due respect to Mr. Clay's admonitory proviso, has never been in print, but now that the illustrious parties concerned have gone to honored graves we feel at liberty to give it a place in our columns.

Why Hoar was Rejected.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

There is a world of twaddle about the rejection of Mr. Hoar. I told your readers many months ago that it was arranged, when Boutwell was made Secretary of the Treasury, between Wilson and Sumner on the one part, and Ulysses Simpson Grant and the Attorney General on the other, that Hoar was to be disposed of in due time on the Supreme Bench. Senators knew of such "arrangement," but were not consulted upon this, and upon many other matters. The virtual rejection of Hoar is therefore but the beginning of flat treason against the overshadowing influence of Massachusetts. I do not claim to be possessed of a drop of the "yellow water," or a branch of the "singing tree," but there is a "speaking bird" which occasionally whispers in my ear very curious facts—no less true than interesting. In the discussion in secret session upon Hoar's nomination, I know that Carpenter handled the pedant and the shoemaker of the Bay State without gloves, and ventilated their pretension and presumption in no measured terms. Many other Western members followed suit. Wherefore the Democratic Senators, in solid phalanx, voted against assent to the nomination, I know very well; but had they been well posted in time, I am persuaded their action would have been otherwise. It is never wise policy to help Western politicians out of their partisan difficulties. While they implicitly follow Massachusetts "notions," they should be compelled to let Massachusetts men lead them. The result has been that Sumner, for the nonce, is much chapfallen by his ignominous defeat. But he will be thus goaded on in the invention of new atrocities against the liberties of the States and the people, where he can at pleasure use the lash upon the backs of refactory nincompoops.

In the meantime, I hear Mr. Hoar is not disposed to turn the left cheek, after being smitten upon the right. If he shall be brought, however, to resign, I learn now, that the Carpenter wing of the party will insist upon a Western man, perhaps Carpenter himself, or, it may be, Wilson, of Iowa.

Shoo Fly.

For two years past, a simple and ridiculous ditty, called "Sweetest Seusan, don't say no," has been the rage in London, and is repeated nightly to audiences who are regularly convulsed with laughter over its rendition. Just such a popularity is now accorded in the United States to a trifle recently arranged by a prominent negro minstrel performer, entitled "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me!" This song is said to be presented nightly in over one hundred cities in this country.

A lady having fainted at a ball, some benevolent person began bathing her temples and head with vinegar, upon which she suddenly started up and exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair.

Shawano county, Wisconsin, has an Indian population of two thousand, and a white population of about the same.

The oldest Senator in Congress is Simon Cameron who was born in 1799.

A literary society called "The Byron Circle" is a Cincinnati idea. Mrs. Stowe is an honorary member.

Julia Grisi leaves a fortune of half a million francs.

The Cuban Patriot—A Calm Inspection of Him.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Just at this time our souls are wrenched with sympathy for the Cuban "patriot," and with hatred for his inhuman oppressors. Our journals are filled with the struggles, the sufferings, and the noble deeds of this patriot, and nothing on earth can get our attention for a moment unless it has something to do with him. The tears that are shed over his misfortunes every day would float a navy; the daily ink that is lavished upon the himnings of his virtues would float another one; and a month of the prayers that are offered for his lifting up, if concentrated upon the world's dead, might precipitate the final resurrection. We are bound up, heart and soul, in our Cuban "patriot." We live but for him. We should die if he were taken from us. Daily we cry, "Holy, holy, holy, and perfect and beautiful is Heaven's beloved, the sublime Cuban 'patriot!'"

And how grand a character he is! How gallant, how lofty, how magnanimous! His career, from the moment his heart is first stirred with patriotic emotions till that heart ceases to beat, is a chivalrous romance. He begins by shouting "Down with the Spaniard!" in the streets of Havana. Then he and a hundred of his fellows are captured by a handful of soldiers and thrown into prison. Here they take the oath to the Government, hire out to it as spies upon other patriots, and finish by denouncing a hundred of their personal friends to the Government at so much a head. Those parties are duly shot, garroted or hanged in the public plaza, or otherwise made away with according to the peculiar taste or the commandant in the matter of executions.

Next, the patriot escapes to the country and resumes patriotism once more. A few hundreds of them band together, and then we hear of gallant deeds! They pounce upon deserted plantations and burn up the sugar crop and the negro quarters—and forthwith our great journals shriek the great tidings of "Another grand patriot victory!"

Then the Government troops capture half the knightly gang and shut them up in a barn and burn them alive. And instantly our great journals, and our congressmen, and ourselves, rage about the brutal inhumanity of Spain—and with all our hearts we hate those Spaniards for burning up those pure patriots, and we know we are sincere, too, notwithstanding we cannot somehow help feeling rather glad they did it.

Pretty soon the great journals tell us, in thundering display lines, how the patriot warrior Don Aguilar Jesus Maria Josey John the Baptist Bustamente made a brilliant dash upon the great plantation of Senor Madre de Dios el Calderon Gewhilikens de Valladolid, and burned up the whole concern, considering it best on the whole to do this, inasmuch as Senor Valladolid's political opinions were exactly of the universal Cuban pattern, and could never by any possibility be depended upon to remain in one shape two hours at a time unless the holder of the same were asleep or dead. And further, the papers tell us how the patriot Bustamento and his 600 followers next marched Vallodolid and his family down the road some thirteen miles on foot, and with ropes around their necks for convenience of steering them, and then, while the helpless parents and children knelt and pleaded piteously for life, boldly carved them to pieces with Bowie-knives. And all America shouts, "Hurrah for gallant Cuba—down with her hatred oppressor!" And fiercely we besiege Congress to "recognize" the struggling patriots and reward their single-hearted virtue with our appreciative protection.

Right away we hear that the Spanish troops and Bustamente's army have met and fought a tremendous battle. We gloat over the particulars. We thrill from head to heel as we read how that the battle raged furiously from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening, resulting in the complete destruction of eleven barns, two plantations, three saw-mills, one hospital and its patients, and the total rout of the enemy, with a loss of sixteen wounded, and also one killed by being run over by a wagon. But we grieve sore to hear that the patriot Bustamente was taken prisoner by the brutal Spanish horde, and our hearts sink, and suffer, and break, when we hear that his captors lassoed him and dragged him three miles to the military prison at the heels of a galloping horse, and then decided that it was just as cheap to confine what was left of him in a coffin. And how we do abuse the uncivilized sort of warfare those Spaniards wage!

But soon we rejoice once more, when we hear that the unconquerable patriots, from a safe hiding-place in the hills, have sent out emissaries and fomented a conspiracy among the slaves which has resulted in a gentle midnight massacre by the blacks, of a couple of dozen slumbering families of white people, accompanying the deed with the usual Cuban impartiality as to whether the families were "patriots" or friends of the government.

And while we are still rejoicing over this victory, we learn how that the patriot instigators of it, being close pressed, laid down their arms, took the oath to serve Spain, and then for a consideration informed on and helped to capture all those slaves and furnish each of them with twelve hundred trifling lashes on the bare back with ox whips, in the course of which entertainment some of the slaves died—and the rest followed suit the next day.—But ah, they died in a glorious cause.—They died to free their country from the oppressor. It is sweet to die for one's native land. The poor humble blacks will live in history—for nearly a year.

In his self-sacrificing struggles for his country's freedom, the Cuban patriot makes valorous use of every method and every contrivance that can aid in the good cause. Murder, theft, burglary, arson, assassination, rape, poison, treachery, mendacity, fratricide, matricide, homicide, parricide, and all sides but suicide, are instruments in his hands for the salvation of his native land, and the same are instruments in the hands of the "oppressor" for damnation of the same. Both parties, patriots and government servants alike, stand ready at any moment, apparently, to sell out body, soul, and boots, politics, religion, and principles, to anybody that will buy; and they seem equally ready to give the same away for nothing whenever their lives stand in peril.

Both sides massacre their prisoners; both sides are as proud of burning a deserted plantation or conquering, capturing, scalping and skinning a crippled, blind idiot as any civilized army would be of taking a fortified city; both sides make a grand school-boy pow-wow over it every time, fight all day long and kill a couple of sick women and disable a jackass; both sides lie, and brag, and betray, and rob, and destroy; a happy majority of both sides are fantastic in costume, grotesque in manner, half civilized, unwashed, ignorant, bigoted, selfish, base, cruel, swaggering, plantation burning semi-devils, and it is devoutly to be hoped that an all-wise Providence will permit them to go on eating each other up until there isn't enough left of the last ragamuffin of the lot to hold an inquest over. Amen.

Now, there you have a sober, quiet opinion of the idolized Cuban "patriot," and his cause, and one which is impartial and full of charity. I have read about the Cuban "patriot" and the Cuban "oppressor," and the ghastly atrocities which they are pleased to call "warfare," till I seem almost to have got enough. Everybody knows that the Cuban "oppressor" is a very devil incarnate; and if thoroughly impartial newspaper accounts of the doings in Cuba were furnished us, everybody would see that the Cuban "patriot" is another devil incarnate just exactly like him. They are the same breed, the same color, they speak the same language and dishonor the same religion, and verily their instincts are precisely and universally the same. I do not love the Cuban patriot or the Cuban oppressor either, and I never want to see our Government "recognize" anything of their's but their respective corpses.

The Chinese as House Servants.

We have had glowing accounts lately of the admirable qualities of the Chinese as house servants, but there seems to be an obverse side to the picture. The New York Mail prints the following extract of a letter from a lady who recently went to San Francisco, in which this matter is treated:

I must tell you about the Chinamen.—They are very numerous, very industrious and very avaricious. They will leave you at any moment if they are offered twenty-five cents more than you are giving them; no matter what you are doing; whether you are sick or have a house full of company is all the same to them. My sister had a splendid servant; he was a first-rate cook, and perfectly neat. Some one offered him more wages and off he went. She remonstrated with him, but it was no use. "Me get you one better good boy as me," he said, and that was all he would do.

Another lady had one that she would not part with at any price, as he understood housekeeping thoroughly. All at once, while a child was ill, he said he must go home to China, but he brought another man "so better as me." He sailed last Wednesday, and on Tuesday night the family was robbed of all the silver. They think it was arranged between him and the boy, but cannot prove it.

Some of the Chinamen are very apt to learn; show them once and they do not require a second telling, but a great many are very stupid and dirty. Servants are worse here than in New York, and that is entirely unnecessary. Everybody complains of servants, and change from white to Chinese, and from Chinese to white again, without bettering themselves.

Jeff. Davis in Alabama.

The distinguished gentleman and honored representative of the "lost cause" came up from Memphis on the train which reached here at 1½ p. m. to-day. He was on his way to visit Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., at his plantation (where he now resides) near Gurleysville, thirty miles east of Huntsville. It is hoped that he will find it convenient before his return to Memphis to visit our city, where he will be sure to receive a hearty welcome.

A gentleman who was on the train with Mr. Davis relates the following affecting incident: An Irish widow, who had two children with her, walked up to the ex-President and asked, "Is this Mr. Jefferson Davis?" "Yes, madam," he replied. "Well, sir; I lost my husband in the cause which you espoused—and" (and giving him a hearty shake of the hand, with the tears trickling down her cheeks) "I feel just like I was meeting with my father."—She gave the name of her deceased husband, and Mr. Davis recollected him as the gallant major of a Confederate battery. She said she had been broken up by Wilson's raid, and was now trying to get back with her children to her old home in georgia. The ex-President and other gentlemen were moved to tears by the affecting incident, and contributed money to help her on her way.

Huntsville *Democrat*.

An Incident of the Late War.

A clergyman of Lexington, Virginia, who served as a chaplain in the Confederate army, from the beginning to the end of the late civil war, sends us an account of the following strange incident, which, he assures us may be depended on as strictly true:

Among the Confederates wounded at the battle of Antietam, who fell into the hands of the Union forces, was a young private of good family named F——, from the mountain region of Virginia. He was a boy at school when the war broke out, and abandoned his studies to shoulder a musket in the army of General Lee. He was shot through the lungs at Antietam, and, after lying for a long time on the field, was carried to a Union Hospital, and tenderly cared for by a Maryland surgeon attached to the Northern army, under whose skillful treatment the young Virginian soon became convalescent. The Marylander conceived a strong liking for his patient, and, procuring his release on parole, took him to his own house, where he remained in comfort and security until he was exchanged, when he returned to the Confederate army.

Sometime later in the war, the Maryland surgeon, while with his regiment in Virginia, got separated from his comrades, and being cut off from joining them by Early's cavalry, took to the woods to avoid capture, and wandered for several days among the fosests and mountains, until he became utterly exhausted with fatigue and hunger. In this des

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869

CITY FINANCES.

Investigating Committee.

We hope the Committee appointed to investigate the City Finances will go vigorously to work. There is a strong belief among our citizens that there has been fraud or negligence. We have shown enough to justify such a belief, and the Treasurer and Board of Aldermen should aid this Committee in every possible manner. Their reputations are at stake.

We understand that the Treasurer alleges that his receipts from Market Rents, Retail Liquor Licenses, and probably Pound Fees, have been credited to Miscellaneous Receipts and Merchants' License Tax. This does not appear likely, when the entire Miscellaneous Receipts are only one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and there is no entry for taxes upon professions, amusements, billiard tables, dogs, double taxes, and the numerous other sources not enumerated in the Treasurer's account. Then, too, there is a deficiency of eight or ten thousand dollars in the receipts from Retailers, and if this has been credited to Merchants' License Tax, then the deficiency from this tax is increased to about fifteen thousand dollars, and we are confident our Merchants have experienced no falling off in the taxes collected upon them.

There is every incentive to urge the Committee to push their investigations vigorously forward.

Next Congressional Apportionment.

July next is the month during which the national census will be taken. That census will exhibit the population of the country on the 30th of June, 1870. The matter of Congressional apportionment will be seriously affected by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. Hitherto only three-fifths of the slaves were included in representation. Should the fifteenth amendment be adopted, of which there can be no rational doubt, the whole number of pupulation will be taken as the basis of representation. The Chicago *Tribune* exhibits the population of each of the enumerations that have been made at the several decennial periods as follows:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1790	3,929,827	1830	12,866,020
1800	5,305,937	1840	17,069,453
1810	7,239,814	1850	23,191,875
1820	9,638,191	1860	31,443,321

The ratio of increase has varied from 32½ to 36½ per cent. in each decade, and upon this rate of increase the probable future of the population is thus estimated.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1870	44,328,432	1890	77,266,989
1889	56,450,241	1900	100,355,802

This estimate was made before the war, and before the change had taken place in the condition of the black population.—From 1856 to 1860 the increase in the free negroes was 12½ per cent., and in the slaves 22 per cent. How far the enfranchisement of the latter will disturb the ratio of increase of the aggregate of that population has yet to be shown.

It will be safe to place our population under the next census at 40,000,000, which would give 300 members to the House of Representatives. The ratio of representation would thus be for the succeeding decade one member for each 133,333 inhabitants. The new apportionment will effect a marked change in the relations of the Eastern and Western States, greatly strengthening the relative power of the latter. But the relative increase of Southern power will be still more marked.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading organ of Western interests, says that "the question has already become of vital importance whether that transfer of power shall take effect in the new Congress which will meet in March, 1871, or be postponed two years later." This question has been temporarily postponed by Congress, but the Western members, it is thought, will push strenuously for such an arrangement as will permit their section to choose the whole number of representatives to which they may be entitled under the approaching census. The following table, exhibiting the present and an approximate estimate of the future representation in the several States, is extracted from the *Tribune*:

	Estimated Population, '70.	Present. No. of Reps.	Future. No. of Reps.
The New England States	3,625,000	27	27
New York	4,600,000	31	35
Pennsylvania	3,750,000	24	28
New Jersey	900,000	5	7
Delaware	150,000	1	1
Maryland	750,000	5	6
Total N. E. and Middle States	13,775,000	93	104

The Southern States will gain largely over their present representation. They will show probably as follows:

West Virginia	400,000	Alabama	1,000,000
Virginia	1,100,000	Florida	140,000
North Carolina	1,200,000	Mississippi	1,000,000
South Carolina	810,000	Louisiana	800,000
Georgia	1,200,000	Texas	900,000

Or a total of 8,550,000, with 64 Representatives, against 50 as at present.

The Southwestern group of hitherto slave-holding States will exhibit:

Tennessee	1,288,000	Kentucky	1,450,000
Arkansas	550,000	Missouri	1,650,000

Or a total of 4,930,000, with 37 Representatives, instead of 29 in 1860.

[What are called above the Southern and the Southwestern States, and treated in separate groups, may properly be considered together. Their aggregate gain is very considerable—22. This will give them a total of 101 Representatives in Congress, only three less than the New England and Central States together, and fourteen more than the Northwestern and Pacific States together.]

The Northwestern States will make an exhibit somewhat as follows:

Ohio	2,850,000	Wisconsin	1,200,000
Indiana	1,750,000	Kansas	780,000
Illinois	2,600,000	Nebraska	200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	Minnesota	500,000
Iowa	1,150,000		

An aggregate of 11,800,000, entitling them to 80 Representatives, in place of 66 at present.

The Pacific States will probably be able to show a population of about 900,000, divided as follows:

California	700,000	Nevada	80,000
Oregon	125,000		

This will give them 7 Representatives in place of the 5 they have now.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

By a very decided majority of the small vote polled the city appropriation to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association has been defeated. We accept the result with regret mingled with satisfaction. The progress of the Association will be retarded for a year or two, but this vote relieves it of obligations which may have been difficult, certainly unpleasant, to have repaid, and freed it from alliances which might have become burdensome.

We fully appreciate the various influences which have brought about this result, and regret only those which gave the question a political turn. So far as it was personal to us, in retaliation for the exposures we have made in regard to the financial condition of the city under the management of Radicalism, we are proud of it, and accept it as a meritorious endorsement of our course. So far as it was caused by petty personal jealousies and disappointments, it excites our contempt. So far as the decision was influenced by an honest desire for retrenchment in city expenditures and the conviction that our financial condition did not warrant the appropriation, we honor it.

By an examination of the vote it will be seen that those who supported Martin also voted against Appropriation, for the two ran together in all the Wards, a few voters in each not voting upon the question. Under the influence of one or two white and black leaders the negroes voted almost unanimously against Appropriation. They had no interest in the decision except as to the benefits they would derive from the success of the Association, for with few exceptions, they pay little or no tax. Two-thirds of the money heretofore spent on the improvements of the Grounds have been paid to colored mechanics and laborers. Hundreds of these men, under the influence of others, voted against the city appropriation. The tax-paying minority asked permission of the non-tax-paying majority to aid the Association with their own means. This has been refused them. Men, white and black, opposed the appropriation upon pretended grounds of economy, who will insist upon paying double the amount to an army of street-sweeps, white-washers, messengers, janitors, and other hangers on of the Radical camp.

The success of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association is fully established. It will take some time to accomplish the objects and hopes of its friends. It is indebted for its present firm position to the liberality of the business men of this city, and to the encouragement of the enterprising farmers of this section, and we hope to these also will it be obligated for its future progress. We shall use every effort to have the disbursements of the Association, in all future improvements, given to the representatives of those who have been its friends. Regretting that its progress will be somewhat retarded, we are pleased that the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will owe its success entirely to the aid and labors of those who can appreciate its importance and will control its destinies.

Branch Railroads.

In directing attention to the views of our correspondent in regard to the proposed branch railroads to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, we must beg to differ from him. The officers of the main line do not propose to expend one cent of money, but merely offer to lease the branch after it is built. The fact that the Tarboro' branch pays so well is the best evidence that President BRIDGERS is correct, as a matter of profit to the Stockholders of his road, in making the offer. It has been demonstrated that the present branch pays more than six per cent., and if others can be built without cost to the Stockholders of the main stem, and leased with a profit, the Directors would be false to the best interests of the Stockholders if they did not encourage the building of these branches.

We think our correspondent is in error in supposing that two-thirds or one-half of the freight which this Wilson branch would bring to the road now reaches it. We should suppose much the larger part finds its way to the North through the ports of Newbern and Washington.

So far as the election of Governor Holden as a Director of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is concerned, we have nothing to say. As it was not a political question, and was desired by gentlemen holding a majority of the stock, we thought our opposition should be expressed as a Stockholder and not as Editors. In business matters, where there is no sacrifice of principle, we can admit the virtue of policy. We know not for what special reason Governor Holden was honored with this election. He has shown himself hostile to our interests, especially in railroad matters. We can only express the hope that the sacrifice of feeling has been repaid, or will be, by substantial benefits.

The Radical Party—Its Policy.

We believe there is a deliberate purpose on the part of certain persons to keep the people of North Carolina in terror—a premeditated design to intimidate them and to inspire them with such a dread of the power of the Government and its officers as will prevent any opposition to the will of the dominant party. We believe that the purpose of the party all the while has been to accomplish the complete political subjugation of the South. From the surrender of the Confederate armies to the institution of the present government force was unblushingly used. President Johnson and Provisional Governor Holden did not hesitate to avow their intention of putting the State in the hands of only loyal men or to enforce their wishes at the point of the bayonet. But the people of the State, when asked to approve the acts of their conquerors, utterly refused to do so, and the work had to be done over again. Then followed the reconstruction measures, so-called, involving negro suffrage, military Governors, military tribunals, etc. The military Governors were simply partisan chiefs, clothed with extraordinary powers, to enable them the better to carry out partisan schemes, and hesitated not to use actual force to effect any given purpose. By means of negro suffrage a civil Constitution was adopted. At the point of the bayonet North Carolina was restored to her Federal relations, and the present State government inaugurated. It was supposed and declared that the political surrender was as complete as had been that at Appomattox Court House.

By the change from a military to a civil government, however, was destroyed every pretext for the use of actual force. Bayonets could not be used by a Government whose constitution declared that "standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be kept up," and that "the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power." While, therefore, the general purpose of political subjugation remained unchanged it became necessary to abandon the use of actual force to accomplish it. Instead thereof, resort has been had to threats and intimidation. Our people had been so long accustomed to despotic government that they had ceased to enquire whether any act of their rulers was constitutional or not and had come to think that the only material enquiry was whether the government intended for the thing to be done or to be left undone, and in accordance therewith silently to shape their course. This state of things could not exist long among a brave and intelligent people. We have begun to give evidence of a determination no longer to allow the officers of the Government to decide for us whether their acts be legal or illegal, and worse than all our people have begun to exercise their long disused right of free speech. To meet this change in the temper and conduct of our people and to counteract its fatal effects upon the dominant party, the Press and the Government, in all its departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, have united to put the people in terror and thereby to prevent them from exercising that freedom of speech and of action that is the inalienable right of North Carolinians. During the last Presidential campaign the threat of a disruption of the recently restored Federal relations with its resulting military governments was a favorite Radical argument. More recently the bare-faced attempts of the *Standard*, the "official organ" of the State and United States, in threatening the people of Orange; the action of the Courts in the assault upon the freedom of speech and in the recent attack upon the freedom of the Press; the acts of Governor Holden in sending militia to different points in the State, and his partisan, untruthful proclamation threatening the arbitrary exercise of powers for which there is not a shadow of any authority given him in the Constitution; the action of the Radical members of the Legislature upon the bill making it lawful to shoot down unoffending people upon the public highway, and more recently upon the bill proposing to give the Governor power to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, all afford indisputable evidence that it is the purpose of the Radical party to terrify our people into silence.

This is a bold game and a desperate one, but it will be a losing one, for the reason that our people know their rights and dare to maintain them. The present Constitution of the State was imposed upon them against their will, but bad as it is in many respects, it is yet infinitely preferable to a military government, or to the arbitrary will of any man or of any irresponsible political party. It is now the law of the land, and as such we not only intend to obey it ourselves, but we intend to make other people obey it. Gov. Holden and the Legislature and all the other officers of the government will find that they cannot violate with impunity the Constitution they have sworn to obey.

We fought before out of the Union—we intend now to fight in the Union. It will be well for certain officials, who now, because of a partisan majority in the Legislature, and because of a partisan judiciary, feel safe from punishment, to examine the law and see whether or not their liability to impeachment and to indictment will cease with their terms of office. If it do not so cease, it will be well for them to bear in mind that ere long there will be an honest Legislature and a change in the Judiciary.

The reason for this course on the part of the Radicals is plain. They know that if free speech and free action and a free press are allowed, the respectability, the integrity, the intelligence, and the property of the State will at once resume control of its affairs, or as Judge Pearson expressed it in his celebrated letter, "the Conservative party, representing as it does the property and intelligence of the State, will take the guidance of affairs and all will be well."

The proper course to be pursued by our people is equally plain. Let the Constitution be our guide. Whenever a measure is proposed let us turn to the Constitution and see for ourselves if there be any warrant for it. If it be evident the proposed action is unlawful and the emergency be so great, or the damage from delay so irreparable as to preclude an appeal to the courts, let us resist with all the means in our power. So long as we live under civil law, so long as the great WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS cannot be suspended, and so long as we have arms in our hands to defend the right of free speech and free action, there is not much to fear from Radicals or Radical legislation.

This is the true policy for us to adopt.—It is the only one by which we can ever hope to rescue the State from the hands of the men who now control it. Our only hope, our only safety lies in a strict construction and scrupulous observance of the Constitution. If we can find our warrant in that, we can safely defy all comers. It may be that in defending our rights blood will be shed.

We sincerely hope the struggle now going on for the mastery in North Carolina will result peacefully. Whether it will so result we cannot tell. The decision does not rest with us. We have taken, and intend to maintain, at all hazards, our stand upon the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. If men shall be killed the responsibility will be upon those who violate, and not upon those who uphold, the Constitution and laws of the State. The usurpations of power now being attempted are too palpable and too dangerous to be submitted to in silence.—The people in every community ought to speak out at once and in unmistakable tones.

$18,000.

It may excite the risible faculties of our tax-payers to know that the Democrats and Conservatives of Newbern are preferring serious charges against the Radical administration of that city because they spent *eighteen thousand dollars* last year.—However serious such an expense may be to the citizens of Newbern, we can hardly extend our sympathies in view of the fact that our municipal government cost us just *nine times* as much. We suppose our Newbern friends do not support so many policemen, street-sweeps, drivers and mules, white-washers; nor do their city officials build so many houses, own so many horses and deer, and spend eight and ten times their salaries every year.—Poor fellows, their bill of expenses hardly entitle them to the dignity of a city.

Branch Railroads.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—The proposition to build a branch road from Wilson to Greenville has assumed a serious aspect from the course of President Bridgers, in offering for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to *guarantee* the stockholders of the branch an annual dividend of six per cent.

By what authority is the offer made by Mr. Bridgers? Not from the stockholders, for they have not been consulted even, and at their late general meeting in November the subject of branch roads was referred, with the reports of the President and Superintendent, to a committee, who declared in their report that, however desirable to encourage the building of branch roads, the financial condition of the railroad precluded any idea of *pecuniary aid*; and in the face of the declaration, the President offers them this full dividend.

The road is heavily in debt and struggling under many difficulties, and unable to pay even the smallest dividend to its own stockholders.

There is already one branch road, which the officers say pays better than any other section of the road. Why not pay a dividend to that branch? Why establish a new set of *preferred stockholders*, to swallow up the earnings of the whole road, and its branch too?

Is it supposed that the new branch will be sufficiently profitable to pay the expenses and six per cent dividend? However glowing the accounts from interested parties, *experience* teaches differently, and is the only reliable authority.

The Branch Road will be about 40 miles through a rich agricultural country. Now make a liberal allowance for all the *travel and freight* that will come to the Road through this proposed Branch, and then you may safely say that *more than half*, aye *two-thirds* of this custom or profit ALREADY *reaches* the main Road at different points, though at additional cost to the owner, but not to the Road; and then you are called upon to pay this high premium for the small remainder.

It proposes a gross injustice to the old stockholder to give any preference to new stockholders over the old, and will lead to serious difficulties.

This leasing of railroads is a new move in North Carolina, inaugurated by Gov. Holden in the North Carolina Railroad, where his proxy holds the control. And it seems to herald his advent to the Directorship of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, (the propriety of which appointment the Press has been strangely silent, after denouncing him up to that time as an enemy to Wilmington and the Cape Fear section.)

In the present embarrassments and depression of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, it will be impossible to carry out any such proposition as President Bridgers has offered the Wilson Branch. If attempted it will be met by many unforeseen obstacles to impede it, besides the pecuniary embarrassment so apparent.

The despondency which prevails among the stockholders and their distrust of the new management of the Road produces much apathy about the whole Road, and accounts for their silence about this gross act of injustice proposed to be perpetrated on them.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Common School System.

LILLINGTON, N. C., Jan, 3, 1870.

Dear Journal:—In looking over your news columns of a recent date I observed the following, taken from one of the New York dailies: "The system of common schools as now adapted in the United States is, in the main, an imitation of the system decreed by the Convention which sentenced Louis XVI to the guillotine, abolished christianity and declared death and eternal sleep."

It would be difficult to find a greater perversion of history than is contained in the above paragraph. Every school boy knows that the success attending the revolution in this country inspired the masses in France with a desire to imitate the American colonies. The French revolution may have been precipitated by the events which transpired on American soil—but that the bloody scenes, or the extreme views which characterized that horrible historical drama, known as the Three Days of Terror—was in any manner the result of the teachings of the American revolution, no one with any pretensions to truth can claim. In the eyes of the historical student the destiny of France and the United States is widely different—as different as their past history and their peculiar institutions. The common school system of the United States was created by men who evinced throughout their lives the strongest love of religion and liberty and their most ardent supporters were to be found—as they may be found to-day—occupying the highest positions in our religious and educational institutions. It would be almost impossible to name a single prominent preacher or professor of religion in the country who did not in his time, and in the proper place, contribute his meed of praise to the system which we are now tied was an imitation of the action of a bloodthirsty and passionate mob. One of the objects of the French Convention was to root up the superstition which rendered the people subject to the dominant religion, which was the source of gross abuses. One of the first objects of those who created the common school system was the inculcation of morality and virtue.

GLAUCUS.

MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR.—In 1869 there were four hundred and ten marriage licenses issued by the Register of Deeds for this county—140 to white and 270 to colored couples. We append the proper table:

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
January	19	23	42
February	19	40	59
March	13	40	53
April	16	28	44
May	3	16	19
June	9	17	26
July	00	12	12
August	11	16	27
September	10	18	28
October	8	15	23
November	18	22	40
December	14	23	37
	140	270	410

In 1868 there were 399 marriages—135 whites and 264 blacks.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.—Appended is a return of the deaths of this city during 1869, showing the number for each month as compiled from the reports of the Secretaries of Oakdale and Pine Forrest Cemeteries. It shows that during that period there were three hundred and fourteen deaths, of which number one hundred and forty-seven were whites and one hundred sixty-seven blacks:

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
January	6	5	11
February	12	10	22
March	8	5	13
April	5	12	17
May	15	15	30
June	14	19	33
July	20	18	38
August	8	15	23
September	16	16	32
October	22	25	47
November	6	20	26
December	15	7	22
	147	167	314

OUR MARKET DURING THE PAST YEAR.—We compile from the monthly reports handed in by the Clerk of the Market the following number of beeves, hogs and sheep slaughtered for consumption in this market during 1869:

	Beeves.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
January	159	125	68
February	126	125	40
March	142	104	22
April	177	53	178
May	180	8	540
June	179	1	614
July	231	1	439
August	212	9	324
September	253	45	207
October	289	135	173
November	238	317	71
December	195	276	5
Total	2,381	1,199	2,676

Besides the above there were 47 calves and 29 deer brought to market for consumption. In 1868 there was a much greater quantity of meat eaten. During that year 2,733 beeves, 2,420 hogs and 3,135 sheep were slaughtered for consumption here.

EXPORT TABLE.—We publish this morning our tabular statement of the principal articles exported from this port for the year 1869, compiled from our daily reports and compared with the exports of 1868 and 1867. It is a highly important and useful table and one worthy of preservation.

From the Old North State.

Rather Strange.

It is known that Stokes, of the "Asheville News," has for some time been firing rather hot shot at the iniquitous and fraudulent tranеactions of the "ring" who are pretending to build the Western Division of the W. N. C. Railroad.

It is not generally known (nevertheless it is equally true) that honest exposures of corruption and fraud is not a very profitable trade about this time, and that friend Stokes not being in the "ring" is hard pressed for means and has advertised the "News and Farmer" for sale, having dispaired of keeping the paper up against the combined influence of party, greenbacks, steelage, &c.

Now comes the strange part. A few days ago there appeared a man in our quiet midst calling himself Womble, who represented that he had lived in Wilmington, Fernandina, Florida, edited a paper in Thomasville, Ga., and been a railroad conductor and a great many other things. He hurriedly called on Stokes and said he had come to comply with his terms and wanted to take possession of the office at once. Now Stokes did not see the necessity of such hot haste and refused to comply with his (Womble's) request at the very moment, and intimated that he (Womble) was in the interest of the "ring." Womble stoutly denied this and feigned anger.

By some means it leaked out that the ex-editor-railroad-conductor, &c., had no money and that he paid his stage fair, hotel bills and ——, &c., by one G. M. Roberts, so-called Treasurer of the Western division of the W. N. C. R. R., and his orders were honored.

Well, I suppose that Womble's or somebody else's money will buy the "News and Farmer," and I think the ring will pay dearly to silence an honest man who has tried to do his duty. But does it calculate to silence the honest indignation of an honest mountain people or to freeze the ink in the pen of a scribbler who cannot be bought to the service of iniquity and corruption. ARGUS.

Asheville, N. C. Dec. 18th, 1869.

Sumac.

During this year four thousand one hundred tons of sumac have been gathered in Virginia. It sold for twenty dollars a ton, bringing eighty-two thousand dollars.

Now, this is *wild* sumac, gathered in the locks of fences, alongside of the roads and in worn-out old fields. Such a product cannot be of the highest grade. Nevertheless, American sumac, with these disadvantages, commands the best prices in the market.

Owing to the nature of this plant, it is free from vermin, and its yield is very uniform, being less injured by drought than almost anything else. One great argument, then, for raising it is the certainty of the crop.

As it is not cultivated, the gatherers of sumac have to run over a large tract of country to collect a ton. This destroys a very considerable portion of its value to the collector. If, however, it were planted close together, the raiser would be able to gather it at a very little expense, and the product would be far superior to the wild article. It would weigh much more, the chemical properties of the fruit would be far more active, it would be free from dirt, and would bring a much higher price than it does now.

Such is the great demand for sumac in this country, England and France for manufacturing purposes, that it would always meet with the most rapid sale, and there can be no danger that a ready market could not be found for all that could be produced in Virginia.

We look upon the introduction of the regular cultivation of this plant as of the greatest importance.—Norfolk *Journal*.

England has a prize fat boy weighing 739 pounds.

You can buy one thousand frogs for $2 60 in Paris.

THE CITY ELECTION.—The election yesterday passed off more quiet than elections usually do, and was free from almost all excitement. One or two fights were threatened where parties were fired by whiskey, but no very flagrant breach of the peace occurred. The vote cast was very small—not one-half of the registered strength of the city. Interest in the election seemed confined to one or two circles. The white vote cast was very small, the voting being confined principally to the blacks. It will be seen that the proposed donation to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association has been defeated by a majority of 522. For this we are sorry, as an effort to advance the general benefit of the city has been defeated by ignorant negroes (who would in common with others have derived much benefit from the measure if carried), acting under the influence of a few prejudiced leaders.

We append the vote in detail as obtained from the Inspectors of election after the official count had been made:

FIRST WARD.

FOR MAYOR.

Silas N. Martin	401
Dr. W. W. Harris	93
Scattering	2
Number of votes cast	496
Majority for Martin	308

FOR ALDERMEN.

Owen Burney	490
James Wilson	397
Anthony Howe	394
Wm. H. Thurber	395
Geo. R. French	89
Geo. Chadburn	95
Sam'l Northrop	97

FOR ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Hezekiah Reid	245
W. M. Harris	89
Scattering	14
For Donation to C. F. Agric'l't'l Association	82
Aga'st " " " " "	297

SECOND WARD.

FOR MAYOR.

Silas N. Martin	263
Dr. W. W. Harriss	161
Scattering	1
Number of votes cast	425
Majority for Martin	102

FOR ALDERMEN.

Owen Burney	407
Jas. Wilson	256
Anthony Howe	258
Wm. H. Thurber	260
Geo. R. French	150
Geo. Chadbourn	155
Sam'l Northrop	158

FOR ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Chas. Mallett	200
S. M. West	155
For Donation to C. F. Agric'l't'l Association	152
Ag'st " " " " "	255

THIRD WARD.

FOR MAYOR.

Silas N. Martin	278
Dr. W. W. Harriss	126
Number of votes cast	404
Majority for Martin	152

FOR ALDERMEN.

Owen Burney	380
Jas. Wilson	259
Anthony Howe	258
Wm H. Thurber	258
Geo. R. French	128
Geo. Chadbourn	129
Sam'l Northrop	136

FOR ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Alfred Howe	191
Geo. W. Betts	118
C. W. Avant	22
For Donation to C. F. Agric'l't'l Association	131
Ag'st " " " " "	252

FOURTH WARD.

FOR MAYOR.

Silas N. Martin	207
Dr W. W. Harriss	123
Number of votes cast	330
Majority for Martin	84

FOR ALDERMEN.

Owen Burney	316
Jas. Wilson	206
Anthony Howe	205
Wm. H. Thurber	206
Geo. R. French	120
Geo. Chadbourn	122
Sam'l Northrop	125

FOR ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Sam'l Blossom	290
For Donation to C. F. Agric'l't'l Association	116
Against " " " " "	199

RECAPITULATION.

FOR MAYOR.

Silas N. Martin	1,149
Dr. W. W. Harriss	503
Scattering	3
Number of votes cast	1,655
Majority for Martin	646

FOR ALDERMEN.

Owen Burney	1,593
Jas. Wilson	1,118
Anthony Howe	1,115
Wm. H. Thurber	1,119
Geo. R. French	487
Geo. Chadbourn	501
Sam'l Northrop	516
For Donation to C. F. Agricult'l Association	481
Against " " " " "	1,003
Majority against	522

Thus it will be seen that Martin is elected Mayor by 646 majority. The Aldermen on the same ticket are also elected in the following order for the wards named: First Ward, Owen Burney; Second Ward, Jas. Wilson; Third Ward, Anthony Howe; Fourth Ward, Wm. H. Thurber. The candidate for Assistant Assessor in each of the wards receiving the highest number of votes is elected for the ward, each ward electing its own Assistant Assessor independent of the others. There was some informality in printing the Harriss ticket, by which the voters of each ward voted for Assessors of the other wards as well as their own. These of course will not be counted.—*Daily Jonrnal 4th.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A MAN BLOWN OUT TO SEA IN AN OPEN BOAT.—A sad accident happened at the steamship Lucille as she lies ashore near the mouth of New Inlet Saturday night. One of the hands at work on the vessel, a mulatto named Arnold Hooper from the vicinity of Fort Anderson, got into a small surf boat made fast alongside for the purpose of "bailing it out." The weather was quite severe, and while the man was in the boat the line parted and he was blown directly out to sea through the inlet, before the eyes of all on board, who were unable to render him the slightest assistance. The wind was blowing hard directly from the shore, and in a few moments the boat and its helpless occupant were lost to sight. Without food or water, and only ordinarily clothed, and even without oars in the boat, his condition was deplorable. The boat, however, is quite staunch, and if the man is enabled to hold up for a day or two, he may be saved. It is hoped that some passing vessel may pick him up, and this seems more than probable from the fact that the wind has since changed and is likely to have blown him back near the coast and in the track of coasting vessels.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The British Minister and the Alabama Claims—National Banks, Railroads, Telegraph and Express Companies—Senator Grimes' Successor—Western Distillers—General Grant and the Public Debt, Repudiation, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., Jan. 1, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The report that Edward Thornton, British Minister, is soon to be recalled, is entirely without foundation. He was selected for the position he now holds on account of his ability and experience, and will be continued, but there will be several of the most learned lawyers in England, in international law, sent here as counsel in the settlement of the Alabama claims, it having been determined to settle the question here.

Treasurer Spinner has received a letter from a prominent Eastern capitalist, complaining that the National Banks have become such insolvent monopolies that they will eventually control the Government, and that experience has shown the national banking act to be a failure, and if some action is not taken by Congress, they will presently overpower that body. Spinner defends the banking law, and says the national banks are not as great monopolies as were the old State banks, but the monopolies feared are the Railroads, which are fast getting control of the State governments in their own interests. General Spinner thinks that all that is necessary is to keep the banks up to the strict letter of the act of Congress which created them. Just so! The national bank system is one of the pillars of Radicalism, and of course they are not monopolies. Gen. Spinner has been bitten by the last Radical mania, a sort of madness in which there is considerable method—that of the government taking possession of the Railroads, Telegraphs and Express business of the country. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, having the good of the dear people at heart, has sounded the alarm, and I am sorry to see so excellent a gentleman as General Spinner shouting amen! to the latest dodge for political power. When all the Southern States are guaranteed a *Radical* form of government, then look out for the great Radical monopoly dodge.

The Governor of Iowa will not appoint a successor to Senator Grimes. The Legislature assembles shortly. The contest is between Gen. G. W. Dodge, Judge Wright, Congressman Allison and Governor. Jas. F. Wilson will probably be the compromise candidate. He will not allow his name to be used, but will accept the Senatorship if tendered him.

General H. L. Burnett, attorney for the Western distillers, has induced Commissioner Delano to send a commision to Cincinnati to witness the practical test which it is proposed to give there, in order to prove that the time allowed (48 hours) is not sufficient for the purpose of fermentation. It is said that the Eastern distillers use chemical agents, which accounts for the short time required by them.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, and leaves this "burg" for the "Hub" on Sunday evening. His successor has not yet been appointed. Judge Richardson was the author of the "docking" system introduced into the Treasury, whereby every hour lost time, sickness being no excuse except for the absence, was deducted from the pay of the delinquent. There was neither law nor precedent for this course, and to what purpose the money thus docked was appropriated we have not been able to find out. A clerk who was discharged for protesting against the swindle has brought suit to recover the amount docked from his pay.

General Grant stated in an interview with Judge Dent on Thursday that "He felt sure that Mississippi, Texas and Virginia would be States in the Union in a short time, and that then the entire nation would go to work and *settle our National debt.*" Also, that "the American people know that they owe the debt, and they are just going to work in good earnest to pay it." As Captain Cuttle would say "there's chunks of wisdom for you." Can't Ulyses' keepers restrain him from talking anything but "horse." So, "the American people know they owe the debt;" well, from the frequent visits of the tax collector we were aware that something was to be paid. And "we are just going to work in earnest to settle the *National debt.*" According to Boutwell we have been paying some of it. Wonder if Grant knew of that fact? Of this we may rest assured, that if the unfair, undue and sectional discriminations is continued with regard to tariff, we shall have every industry outside of New England so crippled that repudiation of our National debt will be the cry of the people, Radical and Democratic Congressmen to the contrary notwithstanding. Does not General Grant know that there is a complete prostration of every kind of business, mercantile, manufacturing and commercial, and that in all probability a grand crash is imminent while his Financial Secretary recommends that the screws of taxation be continued? And he indulges in such twaddle as going to work in earnest to pay off the debt—psahw!

Perseverance in Farming.

"There are many farmers who do not stick to one thing long enough to make it pay, and consequently they lose in everything. At one time they conclude to devote themselves to stock-raising. Before they get fairly under headway in this, they change their minds and go back to raising grain. Some again make a specialty for a time of a certain crop, wheat, corn, or potatoes, for instance. While they are following this specialty, the crops may be small and the prices low, and they turn to another just in time to miss large crops and good prices in what they have left. The best farmers find out what their soils are best adapted to produce. They then turn their energies in that direction, and go straight forward on that line. A poor crop does not discourage them. They go on, and are sure to be finally successful. To illustrate our idea: We once knew a farmer who always made it a point to fatten from twenty-five to thirty hogs every year. Let the price of pork be high or low, he every year had his lot of hogs, about the usual number. He took great pride in having the best in the neighborhood. Some years, perhaps, he might have done better by selling his corn instead of feeding it.—Some years, perhaps, he might have done better by turning his whole attention to some other speciality in farming. But we always noticed this, that, taking one year with another, for a long time, say ten years, he made the hogs pay. He was a successful farmer. Another farmer near by, every year planted potatoes. Sometimes his crop would fail, and sometimes when he had a good crop the prices would be low. But he kept straight forward.—Every spring he planted potatoes. The result in that case was the same as in the other. Taking one year with another, with

considerable number of years, he made potato crop pay. He, too, was a successful farmer. The farmer who would ke his business pay must have a policy, must adhere to it."

American Farmer's Magazine.

Carpet-Baggers in Congress—Twenty-four New Englanders in the Senate.

Washington letter to the Baltimore ette says:

ast week Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, in a ech levelled at the unrighteous predomnce of New England in the councils of nation, innocently enough alluded to fact that the six New England States, h a population less, by half a million, n that of New York, *had twelve Senators er two.* If the honorable gentleman had en a peep into the Congressional Ditory, recently prepared by Mr. Ben ley Poore, he would have discovered t Yankeedom has just precisely double t number. Twelve of them represent w England confessedly, and twelve ers (carpet-baggers) nominally repret other States at the South and West, are natives of, and really represent ir "fatherland" on all important ques-s. There are in the present Senate five ives of Massachusetts; six of Vermont; r of Maine; four of New Hampshire; e of Connecticut, and two of Rhode nd. And it is a very suggestive fact, ontrast with this exhibition, that not a tary senator from New England but is tive of that soil. *They have no carpet-representatives.*

Before altering the constitution in the y particular which that instrument exssly declares shall never be altered by process, (which Mr. Cullom threatens) ould be well for the "growing West" egin to put its own house in order, by iring whether it makes any difference ther a New England representative l be elected by the Legislature of Massusetts or any one of the Western es. It is at the option of the West and th now to diminish the power of New land in the Senate *one-half.* This ld be a good beginning in the way of rm. Mr. Cullom's own State is repreed in the Senate solely by carpet-bags. Pray, could Mr. Trumbull more iently represent the Radicals of Conticut than he now does, if his credens were sent here by the Governor of State, at the behest of the Legisla, instead of the authorities of Illinois? ple made distinctions sometimes with-differences.

Luxury in Washington—What it Costs to Board at the New Arlington Hotel.

Mack" writes from Washington to the cinnati Enquirer:

he Arlington is the name of a new el just opened here, on a scale of magcence and expense never before heard at the capital. I used to think the rges at Willard's were pretty high, but y look like positive gratuities compared the demands at the Arlington. It is y well located, and in the most fashable part of the city, and its furniture appointments are much finer than thing outside of New York, and than st inside of it. At the suggestion of a nd, and in his company, I went up re the other day, thinking we could two rooms in which a couple of bachecould spend a pleasant winter. Yes, tainly, the landlord had what would suit us. First he showed us a parlor bedroom on the second floor. Everyg was new and beautiful.

"How much for these?" said my friend.

"Well," said the landlord, after a pause, e ask $700 a week for these two ms."

"Jeewiliken," said I, "do you think my ne is Schenck, or my friend's Garfield? do you think I'm Ben Butler and he n Logan?"

The landlord was surprised that we uld think $700 a week a high figure for rooms, and assured us that he was y certain of renting the apartments for t sum before many days. Several ngressmen had been looking at them, l they didn't seem to think the price ravagant.

Well, we didn't look at any more rooms that house. As neither of us happened belong to the whiskey ring, or the tariff g, or the Pacific Railroad ring, we were y certain we couldn't stand it even on fifth floor, if that was the way the secl floor started out. The whiskey ring "sour grapes" with the most of us.—on my word I tried to get in once, but y black-balled me on the ground that I uld tell all I knew about it as soon as I t material for a good letter. Sharp fellws those whiskey ring men.

I have since learned, however, that $700 week is not considered a high figure for oms and accommodations at the Arlingn. There are two families living there the rate of $50,000 per annum each.—e is the family of General Fremont, and e other of a private citizen of Washingn who thinks he saves money by the eration.

From the Nashville Banner.

Cowardly and Atrocious Murder at Oxford, Mississippi.

A friend just returned from a visit to xford, Mississippi, brings us intelligence a most shocking murder, perpetrated at at place on the day of the election by the adical Deputy Sheriff and the Commisoner of Registration for that county.—e victim was Wm. Robert Jones, a youth about 19 years of age, son of a wealthy anter, Mr. Daniel Jones, of Oxford.—oung Jones, who was distinguished for s amiable disposition and quiet demeanr, was speaking to one of his father's old rvants on the day of election, when the ommissioner of Registration and the eputy Sheriff of the county, both Radils of the most virulent and proscriptive pe, and both under the influence of li-or, approached and opened a conversaon with the negro. Young Jones told e colored boy to pay no attention to the ommissioner, whose name was Wyatt, at "he was a Radical." At this the Deuty Sheriff, also named Jones, told Wyatt shoot him. Wyatt instantly drew his istol and fired at Jones and missed him, nd as the latter turned his head towards Wyatt the Deputy Sheriff drew a pistol nd shot him from behind, the ball enterng behind the ear and lodging behind the ft eye. The boy fell on the sidewalk and as lifted up and conveyed to a doctor's ffice adjacent, where he died in great gony on the Sunday morning following, urrounded by his distracted parents and indred.

From the Patterson Guardian.

A Voice from the Rebel Prison.

MR. EDITOR: I was a prisoner nine months—kept there because Secretary Stanton would not permit us to be exchanged; kept there because Stanton made the develish declaration that he was not willing to exchange able-bodied rebels for emaciated Union prisoners; kept there because of Stanton's punctillio about acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, kept there until my health was ruined and a wreck left of my former self. Stanton is dead now. May God be more merciful to him than he was to the thousands who perished at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, because he refused our exchange, and for a long time even refused medicine to be sent us. I am a humble soldier—what is left of me—and although I belong to no association, and do not lecture every three weeks about Andersonville, I suffered there, and saw thousands carried out dead, because Stanton was at the head of the War Department.

ANDERSONVILLE.

The Coming John—Chinese Immigrants at Omaha.

From the Omaha Herald, Dec. 28th.

The great question of cheap labor is about to be solved, and the cotton fields of the South to be supplied. Yesterday the advance guard of the thousands who are to come from the over populated countries of Eastern Asia arrived on the emmigrant train, eight days from San Francisco. The train consisted of twelve emmigrant cars, with the necessary box cars containing the commissary stores for the trip. Among the passengers were two hundred and seventy-five "Johnnies," mostly young men, looking healthy and seemingly in good spirits, all flourishing the inevitable "pig-tail." One of them who could talk a little English, said they were going to "Taxy."

Along the road many of them were enjoying themselves by gambling with dominoes, the stakes being the small "cash" coin, with the requisite square hole in the centre.

At Fremont they stopped an hour, and cooked their dinners by the side of the train, which consisted of rice with small pieces of pork and fish. Mats form a great part of their bedding, which, with their general appearance, were as cleanly as any like number of white laborers, while their conduct was much better.

An amusing incident occurred at Schuyler, where a section man, under the influence of his Christmas spree, snatched off the hat of one of his Celestial railroad friends, and ran away with it, pursued by two of the Johnnies, who soon settled the matter, recovering the hat, and leaving the Hibernian *hors du combat* in the snow, and from the vigor displayed by the Chinamen he suffered an unpleasant sensation in the rear.

We trust that the parties who have contracted with these men will, by kind treatment, and fulfilling their part in good faith, prove the advantages which are claimed for this new class of labor for the South.

The Best Christmas Story of the Season.

From the Baltimore American, 1st.

Towards midnight on Thursday a gentleman residing on Cooke street near Carey, while wending his way home received such a shock to his nervous system as to compel him to keep his bed during yesterday. He had been in the city during the night of Thursday enjoying himself with a few convivial friends, and after quitting one of the city cars at Pennsylvania avenue terminus, started across the commons for his home. Luna soared high in the heavens, but the light from her lamp being on the wane, our hero found but little guide for his feet, and by the time he had reached the viciniy of the old Catholic burial-ground he had managed to wander into half a dozen mud holes. When directly opposite the grave-yard his ears were saluted with a most unearthly sound, and in an instant his mind was filled with horrid fancies of goblins, &c. The potations that he had imbibed during the evening increased his ideas to a wonderful extent, and casting his eyes towards the spot from whence the sound proceeded, he was confident that he perceived a ghost stalking towards him. His mind was now fully made up that an uneasy spirit was leaving its tenement of clay and wished to communicate with him, but, he not being in a communicative mood, started on a full run, and just as he had entered into a run another sound more sonorous and terifying than the one which had first engaged his attention fell upon his ear. With a bound he was off like a meteor, but alas for him his troubles had but just commenced. After running for about one hundred yards, plump he went into a ditch, and in an instant he was floundering in a thick yellow mud, and in his dilemma, instead of backing out of the difficulty, he kept straight ahead, and the consequence was that he waded entirely across the ditch, and at times up to his waist in mud. During this tramp he did not fail to keep up a lively fusilade of roars for help, but the locality being but sparsely inhabited, no help arrived. After emerging from the mud-hole he again started on a run, but made slow time, owing to the heavy condition of his clothing. He was just congratulating himself that his troubles were ended, when he performed a feat worthy of the most skilled acrobat in the land. In his flight he had failed to notice that he was nearing the brink of an excavation, and headlong he rushed into the opening. Fortunately, the bank was not very high, but down he came into another puddle of mud. In due course of time he reached his home, and found his wife sitting up for him; but when he presented himself before that good lady his appearance was such that she in turn became more frightened than was the husband when the sepulchral sounds greeted him at the grave-yard. The wife gave one look at the muddy form before her, and in an instant her terrified screams not only aroused the inmates of the house, but the neighbors became likewise affected, and in less than five minutes there was a lively scene of confusion. The wife ran into the street, exerting her lungs in the most lively manner, while the servants of the unfortunate gentleman rushed from the place in terror, declaring that "the d—l had come, sure." Peace, however, was finally restored in the household, and yesterday morning the causes which so frightened the gentleman when he was passing the grave-yard were explained. On Tuesday last a white horse had been left to die in a lot adjoining the cemetery, and as the gentleman alluded to in this affair was passing the grounds, poor Dobbin, probably surmising that a doctor was coming, gave a groan and partially raised his body from the earth. His white appearance was mistaken for the outlines of a veritable ghost, and hence the fright of the thoroughly scared gentleman.

The Necrology of 1869.

One of the New York papers publishes a necrological list of the year 1869, occupying a full page of that paper. It seems that the number of deaths of prominent men in the United States has been unusually large, and embraces several high functionaries: Rawlins, Stanton, and Fessenden being the most prominent. Among the ex-officials were ex-President Pierce, ex-Secretaries Bell, Guthrie, Walker, and Toucey, ex-Attorney General Bates, ex-Governors Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Pickens, of South Carolina, and Wickliffe, of Kentucky. Among the prominent leaders in politics were Henry J. Raymond, John Minor Botts, James T. Brady, and General Rousseau. The list of distinguished Americans includes the names of George Peabody, General John Wool, and several famous clergymen.

The loss of European statesmen has been much smaller. In England Lord Derby and Lord Stanley, of Alderley, in Spain General Dulce, in Russia Prince Menschikoff, in France Marshal Neil and Troplong, in Turkey Faud Pasha, are the most distinguished of the dead, and few of these exercised a vital influence upon the governments under which they lived.

They British have also lost General Lord Gough, Admiral Sir James Gordon, who brought a British fleet up the Potomac in 1814, the French have lost Marshals Neil and Ragnault St. Jean d'Angely, the Russians have lost the famous soldier Menschikoff, and the veteran Jomini. Art deplores the loss of Grisi, Berlioz, and Overbeck; science mourns for Hengstenberg, Reichenback, Jukes, and many lesser lights; and the charities of two hemispheres will feel the taking away of George Peabody. In literature, although the list is long, very few names of real eminence are found in it. When we have mentioned William Carlton, Professor Connington, Frederick S Cozzens, Peter Cunningham, Alexander Dyce, Lamartine, and Ste. Beuve, we have called over all the most illustrious.

THE ship Anna Schmidt, which was destroyed by the Alabama off the coast of South America, had on board a quantity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for California. Dr. Ayer & Co. now appeal for redress direct to the British Government, as the responsible party in this wicked business, and base their claim for payment and protection on the ground of humanity, as their commodities are wholly for the sick. Their point is well taken, and will doubtless be pressed with the pluck and persistency which characterize the operations of those celebrated chemists.

Baltimore *Clipper.*

Branch Railroads.

Dear Journal:—Your columns have recently introduced to the public through correspondents the consideration of two *projects* of Branch Railroads from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. I do not desire to detract from the merits of either of these projects, and I may be allowed to say that the intelligent manner in which the respective correspondents introduced their favorite measures is commendable and deserves encouragement. All such communications tend to call attention to the undeveloped wealth of our section of the State, which is in many respects superior to any in North Carolina, *the most favored spot of earth,* take her all in all (excepting the blight of Radicalism which at present hovers over her) in all God's creation. Let me, therefore, urge upon your correspondents to continue their good work with your encouragement.

With your permission, I desire to introduce to the public, and especially the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad interest, a locality, or localities, the claims of which they ought not to disregard. East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and south of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, is a vast territory of the *very richest and most fertile lands* in North Carolina, covering an area which embraces most of the best lands in Duplin, a part New Hanover, Onslow and Jones counties. West of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and south of Goldsboro' and Raleigh, and east of Fayetteville, is another section of *rich and fertile territory* like the former, undeveloped by railroad enterprises, embracing the eastern portion of Duplin, the whole of Sampson, and a large portion of Cumberland counties. These important sections of our State have attracted in former times the attention of some of our enlightened statesmen, and at one time it was thought to be a foregone conclusion that a railroad from Fayetteville through Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, and, perhaps, a part of Jones counties *eastward,* would be constructed in the not distant future.

The people in all this vast territory, with perhaps the exception of a portion of the population of Cumberland, Onslow and Jones, are partial to Wilmington as a market. They have for years considered themselves as forming a part of the Cape Fear people, and the pleasant business associations they have heretofore maintained with Wilmington they desire to continue, and hence the desire to be connected by railroad by branches running out from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

To gratify this laudable desire, Wilmington and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad have only to aid in the construction of a branch road from either Warsaw or Magnolia, *West* through Clinton, and from the same point *East* through *Kenansville* on to *Richlands in Onslow,* and thus command the entire trade of this entire territory for Wilmington, and the freights for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. From points on the Eastern branch smaller stems might be run out, with but comparatively little cost, to accommodate the interests of your respective correspondents.

By this plan Sampson's wealth is thrown right into the lap of Wilmington. So of *Duplin and Onslow entire,* and also a large portion of Jones. The point from which these important branches would run out from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, being some fifty miles above Wilmington, would largely increase the freights on that Road, while the plans suggested by your correspondents, calling attention to the points much nearer Wilmington, would add but little to the freights over the Road.

Another view presents itself which it may be well to consider. Unless Wilmington, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad give some attention to this matter, and show some disposition to aid in developing the resources of these sections of the country by furnishing the people Railroad facilities, such as is herein suggested, the old project of the Fayetteville Road East *will be revived, and will ultimately succeed,* and by its success the trade of these sections *may be directed away from Wilmington.*

DUPLIN.

PUBLIC MEETING IN HERTFORD.—At a largely attended public meeting in Hertford county, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a committee, of which the Hon. W. N. H. Smith was chairman:

We the citizens of Hertford, assembled at Winton, learning with regret the present financial condition of our State, deem it the duty incumbent on all citizens, without regard to present or past political associations, to express our disapprobation of the profligate and wasteful expenditures of the present General Assembly, therefore,

Resolved, That the present high taxes are not in accordance with a state of peace, and that they have a ruinous effect on the energies of an industrious people.

Resolved That the very large appropriations by the present Legislature to carry into effect such an extensive system of internal improvements so soon after the close of the war between the States was impolitic and unjust.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of a liberal system of internal improvements at the proper time, we do condemn as unwise and unnecessary the issuing of such a large amount of State bonds to irresponsible parties.

Resolved, We are of an opinion that our bonds have been fraudulently used and that there ought to be a thorough investigation into the facts thereof.

Resolved, We consider the old State debt valid and ought to be paid.

Resolved, We are utterly opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* as being contrary alike to the spirit and letter of organic law and uncalled for by any exigency in our affairs.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin Jan. 10th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board from $10 to $12 50 per month.—Tuition $17 50 and $22 50. Contingent fee 50 cents. No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils will find it to their interest to enter on the first day of the session.

GRADY & McLEOD.

dec 16 68-d6t&w6w

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

During my six weeks' attendance on him how I learned to hate the old miscreant! How often I regretted that it was only his arm and not his neck that was broken!—Of course I was bound to do, and I did do all I could for my patient.

"Only bring me around in time for the wedding, doctor," was the earnest exhortation with which Ananias Skinner was accustomed to greet me on my daily visits of inspection. Ugh! how repulsive he looked, as he lay leering and peering out of his wicked gray eyes, his arms in splints and an ugly black cap on his head.

The wedding he was so anxious about was none other than his own. It would have come off before, but an unlucky—pardon me, I meant just the reverse—slip up on an icy pavement, resulting in a fractured bone, compelled an adjournment.

It was a shame, everybody said, that a young girl like Alice Gray should think of marrying a man of Mr. Skinner's years.

It was the old case, people thought, of youth and beauty making barter of themselves for money; and many there were to sneer at, and none to pity poor Alice Gray, whose saddened look and drooping form betokened anything but a heart at ease, or one filled with bright anticipations of the future.

"And there was Herbert Blake to whom she was engaged, and who sailed two years ago in a vessel never since heard from—how could she forget him so soon!" sighed the dashing Mrs. Jones, a widow of two months' standing, whose grief was fairly inconsolable at the thought that it must be kept up ten months longer.

At first I was uncharitable enough to join in the common opinion that in contracting a marriage necessarily so repugnant to every feeling of maidenly delicacy, Alice Gray was but engaging in a heartless speculation, and was more designing than designed against. But when I came to know the truth, and how exalted and entirely pure were the motives that influenced her conduct, and how utterly devilish was the plot that environed her, I felt that to attempt her rescue was the only fitting atonement I could make for my past injustice.

But how to set about it was the perplexing question. I had gained my knowledge in a matter that engaged my professional honor against divulging it.

However, no time was to be lost. My patient had nearly if not quite recovered, and to-morrow was the day fixed for the important event to which she had so long looked forward. I had at least the right to speak freely to him and determined to do so at once.

He seemed a little astonished at my call. There had never been any personal intimacy between us, and some days before I had given him to understand that unless some unexpected change of symptoms intervened, there would be no need to continue my professional visits.

"I have come to talk to you about a private matter," I began, after the exchange of a few common-places—"one of which I feel at liberty to speak to you alone."

He looked at me attentively, but said nothing.

"You will remember," I continued, "that previously to setting your arm I gave you ether."

"I do," he answered.

"It was administered at your own request," I added. "I did not think it was required in a case so simple, but yielded to your wishes."

"I am very sensitive to pain, doctor," he whined apologetically; but surely you don't think any harm has resulted."

"If that I shall leave you to judge, when you have heard me further."

He nervously motioned me to proceed.

"The inhaling of ether," I resumed, "sometimes produces singular effects. A not unfrequent result is a high degree of intoxication, under the influence of which the patient will talk incessantly, often betraying his profoundest secrets without the slightest recollection of it afterward."

Ananias turned deadly pale.

"Such," I proceeded, "was the case with you. You spoke unreservedly of what seemed uppermost in your mind—your approaching marriage—divulging the fact that the hand of Alice Gray was the price you exacted for the liberty of her father, over whom you possessed the power of casting into prison for debt, he being bound as surety on a note you held for money loaned to Herbet Blake, the young man who was lost at sea."

"You also let out that Herbert Blake paid the note before he sailed, and mentioned the name of a witness who was present. That witness I have this morning seen, and he is ready to testify to the payment of the note."

Ananias turned ghastly pale and gasped, "What is your purpose?"

"To put the intended victims of your rascally plot in communication with the witness I have referred to," I replied as I took my leave.

But Ananias saved us any further trouble by hanging himself from a hook in the wall, "with his own free will and accord," as his housekeeper said.

And Herbert Blake soon after came back from sea, alive and well, and he and Alice have been married these many happy years.

THE STOCKADE.—It was understood yesterday that the stockade would be finished with the close of the day, and that to-day an installment of convicts would be introduced to the inner walls.

Raleigh *Standard.*

GENERAL LITTLEFIELD.—The editor, who is now in the Western part of the State, writes that Governor Holden's friend, General Littlefield, left the Danville Road and took the North Carolina train at Greensboro'. The General was looking well, and coolly remarked to a passenger that he was going to Florida to sink the balance of the $6,000,000 of State bonds; that they were so low now that it made but little difference what became of them. This stake holder of the State was as much looked at as the elephant or educated hog in the circus. Men and boys went in the smoking car to look at him. State bonds are so low that no man attempted to arrest him though $50,000 in that once good currency is offered for him. It is all right as to Littlefield; all the shame is on Governor Holden, who supports and sustains such a man by making him State printer, and President of a Railroad, when he handles, without security, millions of money belonging to the people of the State.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A Bad Place to Pause.

Cooke, once performing in a country town, became indebted to a tailor for a suit of clothes. Shears offered to give him a receipt in full if he would allow him to play Catesby to his Richard. Cooke assented. In the tent scene, Richard started from his knees, and shouted,

"Who's there?"

Shears rushed on, determined to make a hit, but Cooke looked so fiercely, that Shears was frightened, and stammering out the beginning of his answer, unfortunately, in the middle—

"'Tis I, my lord; the early village cock," the audience was in a roar.

Cooke surveyed the speechless offender for some time, as if enjoying his agony, and then growled out in an audible tone—

"Why, in the name of mischief, don't you crow, then."

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 31st December, 1869, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with the exports of same articles for years 1867-'68:

ARTICLES	1867.	1868.	1869.
New York.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	33,591	54,085	69,246
Orude Turp. "	11,540	30,587	29,086
Rosin. "	398,167	445,380	415,698
Tar. "	47,959	57,903	45,569
Pitch. "	997	2,169	1,469
Cotton Yarn bales	29,000	38,449	38,449
Cotton Sheet'g "	28	498	498
Pea Nuts bush	92,701	1,588,404	2,191,315
Rough Rice "	9,499	200,640	263,990
Lumber, P. P. feet	2,016,081	18,772,426	15,273,751
Timber " "	75,297	118,274	99,670
Shingles " "	295,525	594,498	594,443
Staves, Cypress	1,446,230	3,020,894	1,127,395
Staves, Oak		263,990	10,050
Boston.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	5,206	18,274	13,814,590
Rosin. "	7,880	99,447	193,199
Tar. "	13,573	18,751	1,635,594
Pitch. "	2,166	73,494	194,131
Cotton bales	506	443	135,649
Philad'a.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	6,334	1,901	40
Rosin. "	271	2,439	4,633,418
Tar. "	2,658	84,000	1,878,000
Pitch. "	1,296	136,044	
Cotton bales	1,948		
Baltimore.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	8,864	1,060	2,445,677
Rosin. "	506	16,479	48,000
Tar. "	3,702	2	
Pitch. "	330		
Cotton bales	7,030		
Richmond, Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "	122	516	
Tar. "	922		
Pitch. "	250		
Cotton bales			
Portsmouth Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "	1,041		167,901
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Norfolk, Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			2,240
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Charleston, S. C.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			1,294,071
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Providence, R. I.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Salem, Mass			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "	2,950		
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Alexandria, Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
New Haven, Conn.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
NewLondon Conn.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Newburyp't, Mass.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Portsmouth N. H.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Kennebunk Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Bath, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Rockport, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Rockland, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "		10	
Pitch. "		80	
Cotton bales			
Saco, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Richmond, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Bucksport, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Total, 1869.	506,891	1,588,404	2,191,315
Total, 1868.	445,380	1,588,404	2,191,315
Total, 1867.	398,167	1,588,404	2,191,315
London.	8,489	29,162	16,076
Liverpool.	8,886	764	3,001
Falmouth, Eng.	2,723		
Bristol, Eng	2,834	2,200	
Glasgow.	1,719		
Gibraltar, and a market.	5,040		
Cork for orders.	1,193	5,054	
Antwerp.	3,700	3,620	
Rotterdam.	1,316	3,492	
Christiana, Norway.	502	1,500	
Havana.	97		
Cardenas.	4	2	
Caibarrean.	10		
Rio de Janeiro.	2,234		
Buenos Ayres			
Kingston, Ja.			
St. George's Granada.			
Nassau, N.P			
Port au Prince.			
Barbadoes.	85		
Arroyo P.R			
Ponce, P. R	15		
Mayaguerz, P. R.	49		
Demarara.	15		
Hamilton, Bermuda.	65		
Total, 1869.	64,097		
Total, 1868.	84,672		
Total, 1867.	94,670		
Grand Total, 1869.	118,182		
Grand Total, 1868.	94,918		
Grand Total, 1867.	89,574		

COASTWISE.

ARTICLES	1867.	1868.	1869.
New York.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	5,206	18,274	13,814,590
Orude Turp. "	7,880	99,447	193,199
Rosin. "	24,617	18,751	1,635,594
Tar. "	13,573	73,494	194,131
Pitch. "	2,166		135,649
Cotton bales	506		
Boston.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	7,193	1,901	40
Rosin. "	2,439	4,633,418	1,878,000
Tar. "	9,883,627	84,000	
Pitch. "	41,352	136,044	
Cotton bales	17,700		
Philad'a.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	1,901	2	
Rosin. "	40	16,479	
Tar. "	4,633,418	2,445,677	48,000
Pitch. "	84,000	1,060	
Cotton bales	1,878,000		
Baltimore.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.	2		
Rosin. "	16,479		
Tar. "	2,445,677	48,000	
Pitch. "	1,060		
Cotton bales			
Richmond, Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "	48,000		
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Portsmouth Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			167,901
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Norfolk, Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			2,240
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Charleston, S. C.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			1,294,071
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Providence, R. I.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Salem, Mass			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "	2,950		
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Alexandria, Va.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
New Haven, Conn.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
NewLondon Conn.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Newburyp't, Mass.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Portsmouth N. H.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Kennebunk Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Bath, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Rockport, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Rockland, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "		10	
Pitch. "		80	
Cotton bales			
Saco, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Richmond, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Bucksport, Me.			
Sprits Turp. bbls.			
Rosin. "			
Tar. "			
Pitch. "			
Cotton bales			
Total, 1869.	506,891	1,588,404	2,191,315
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Christiana, Norway.	502	1,500	
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Cardenas.	4	2	
Caibarrean.	10		
Rio de Janeiro.	2,234		
Buenos Ayres			
Kingston, Ja.			
St. George's Granada.			
Nassau, N.P			
Port au Prince.			
Barbadoes.	85		
Arroyo P.R			
Ponce, P. R	15		
Mayaguerz, P. R.	49		
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Total, 1867.	94,670		
Grand Total, 1869.	118,182		
Grand Total, 1868.	94,918		
Grand Total, 1867.	89,574		

FOREIGN.

COASTWISE & FOREIGN.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 35 @ 36
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. 2nd hand..2 40 @ 2 75
New.....3 00 @ 3 25
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,
Tallow.....18 @ 21
Adamantine. 19 @ 20
Sperm.....50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,
Java.....35 @ 40
Laguayra...25 @ 28
Rio.....19 @ 23
St. Domingo.25 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g 21½@ 23¾
Strict Mid'g.00 @ 24
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ℔ yd 22 @ 24
Dundee.....60 @ 33
Flax.....26½@ 27
Double Anc'r27 @ 00
Rope, ℔ lb.... 7 @ 10
CORN MEAL,
℔ bushel..1 20 @ 1 25
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting,
℔ yard.. 12 @ 16
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb2 10 @ 2 15
FEATHERS,
℔ lb.....65 @ 75
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...27 00 @28 00
No. 2...22 00 @23 00
No. 3...14 00 @16 00
Mullets.. 8 00 @12 00
Herring,
East.....0 00 @ 6 50
N.C.roe. 0 00 @ 0 00
do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00
do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern
Family... 7 00 @10 00
Superfine. 5 75 @ 6 25
F

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

1870.

We wish our numerous readers a "happy New Year." The past year has not brought to our people the relief from political oppression or the material prosperity we had hoped for. But the record for 1869 is now fully made up, and we cannot alter it. To-day we begin a new book in the volume of life. We cannot recall the past, but we can hope for the future, and have a care with what record we fill its yet untouched pages. Let us wisely improve the present.

The Texas Election.

A letter received at Washington Monday from a prominent Texan Democrat says if General Reynolds' report decides in favor of Davis, the Radical candidate for Governor, an appeal will be made by the Conservatives in Texas for an investigation by Congress into the election. It is claimed that the most glaring frauds have been committed, and details are given to sustain the charges. In several precincts in Hill county, where Hamilton for Governor had quite large majorities, the ballot boxes were taken away before the polls closed, and when they were returned and the vote counted, the result was in favor of Davis. The Conservatives maintain that Hamilton was elected by three thousand majority.

CITY FINANCES.

Mayor Neff uses a Decoy Duck.

"SEC 12. *Be it further enacted*, That no Mayor or Alderman shall *directly* or INDIRECTLY, become a contractor for work to be done for the city of Wilmington, *or be interested in the sale to the city of any articles or property required for the use of the city*; and any person herein offending shall forfeit and pay to the city two hundred dollars, and moreover, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."—CITY CHARTER.

We publish elsewhere, in detail, the accounts of B. J. Lawton for February, March, April, May and June, against the city, amounting in the aggregate to one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and twenty-six cents. We do this not only to let the tax payers see the prices paid for those various articles, and what the necessities of the city require, but because we have been reliably informed that B. J. Lawton is merely the "decoy duck" used by Mayor Neff in his illegal transactions with the city.

We have no wish to refer to these different items of expenditures. They speak for themselves. We see that "B. J. Lawton" charges the city with "10 gallons whiskey, $60 00," on the 6th day of March. As the city don't drink, and we suppose the officials pay for their own liquor, we cannot tell for what purpose this whiskey was used, unless furnished to the firemen at the fire which occurred that night, destroying the Cape Fear Fibre Works. We hope these men enjoyed it, for the city paid Mr. "B. J. Lawton" a good round price for it.

By the way, what a varied stock of goods, judging from this account, "B. J. Lawton" keeps. Does he always have all the articles the city requires on hand, or does he purchase them elsewhere, and charge the usual commission for purchasing? Could not corn have been purchased in quantities required for lower figures? We learn that this same "B. J. Lawton's" account for a subsequent month, not yet approved, has the city charged $1 45 per bushel for corn.

It is but justice to say that the Chairman of the Auditing Committee of the Board of Aldermen refused to approve these accounts for February, March and April, until the Board ordered their payment. That for May was ordered to be paid by the Board, and for June approved by Alderman Kellogg. It is no secret with the Auditing Committee or the Board of Aldermen that "B. J. Lawton" is Mayor Neff's "decoy duck," and they are morally as guilty of the violation of the city charter as Joseph H. Neff, who, if justice was meted out to him, should not only be made to pay two hundred dollars for each offense, but dealt with as other violators of the law.

We have not yet done with the question of City Finances.

CITY FINANCES.

The Treasurer's Account.

We have made the City Treasurer's account our study for several days, and if we have failed to make our citizens acquainted with its contents it is because of the unsatisfactory and bungling manner in which it is made up. It required considerable time and labor to classify the receipts which we have presented. This, of course, should have been done by the Treasurer.

It was our wish to let the tax-payers see how much the different departments of the city government had cost them, but this is impossible from the account. The accounts submitted by former Treasurer's have the expenditures under their classified heads. At a glance it could be seen what had been paid on account of the Police, the Streets, the Fire Department, of Gas, and in fact, everything for which money was paid. We think comparisons in the expenses of some of these departments with former years might have been odious to some, but it would certainly be interesting to all. With the "errors merely clerical," and the bungling and confused system of keeping the account, it was with difficulty any information could be derived from it, except that it was grossly erroneous.

The whole account was so inaccurate, so clumsily put together, that it seems to have been posted in mockery of the requirement of the law, not to be examined, but to awe tax payers by its formidable array of unintelligible entries and figures. This whole performance, including the significant accounts of "B. J Lawton," is an insult to the intelligence of our people, and a damning shame upon the Board of Aldermen, who have permitted it. Yet these officers look honest men in the face and ask the countenance of our over-burdened tax payers. Even "B. J. Lawton" will ask a continuance of the patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended to him. Yes, and there are citizens of Wilmington—tax payers, too—who will patronize him in preference to more honorable and honest men.

Branch Railroad to Onslow.

We make room with pleasure for the following communication of "HOLLY SHELTER" in regard to the proposed branch Railroad to Onslow. We have upon more than one occasion recently directed attention to this subject. The very liberal proposition of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to the people of Wilson, Pitt and Green, we have no doubt will be accepted by them, and the branch to Greenville, if not to Washington, be placed under contract at an early day. We will repeat the essence of this contract for the purpose of again calling it to the attention of the people of Duplin and Onslow, as well as Sampson. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad offers to take charge of this branch to Greenville, equip and operate it, and pay the Stockholders six per cent. upon their investment. The owners of the road have nothing to do but to build the road bed and put the iron down, and thus secure a Railroad with assured dividends.

We believe that if the people along the route of the proposed branch Railroad to Jacksonville will only show a determination to avail themselves of this good opportunity to secure the road, that aid can be obtained from the business men of this city. But they must move in the matter and show an earnest disposition to build the road. Will they not take action immediately and present their claims at the general meeting of Directors on the 6th of January? No time should be lost:

DEAR JOURNAL:—Why don't you and the other city papers take up the subject of a Branch Railroad from some point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to Jacksonville, Onslow county?

From Burgaw to Jacksonville is but 35 miles by the common road, and by a more direct line the distance could be shortened.

There is a very large trade from Onslow county that now goes to Newbern for want of a good Branch Railroad to this place, where all the people of Onslow desire to trade.

The route would be through "Angola Bay," the richest agricultural region in the state.

At Jacksonville it would connect with New River, not only giving us the finest of oysters, but the naval stores, ground peas and fruit trade of that country would make a very remunerative business for a railroad to this city.

I see by the newspapers that a committee from the counties of Wilson, Pitt and Green will be here on the 6th instant to negotiate with the Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad about a branch from Wilson to Greenville.

This is the time to strike, and as Wilmington is more interested in this branch than any that can be built, it seems to me that the business men of Wilmington should act at once.

It is believed that lands, labor and materials enough can be subscribed along the line to build the road.

HOLLY SHELTER.

Lumberton Robesonian.

We are informed by the editor and proprietor, Mr. W. S. McDIARMID, that the *Robesonian* will make its appearance on the 13th of January, without fail.

We congratulate the people of Robeson on the establishment of a good and reliable paper in their midst. If they will respect our opinion they will give it a handsome support, for if successfully maintained, a good paper will do more to develop their section than any other investment into which they can put their money. The *Robesonian* has our best wishes for its success.

Public Meetings.

The people of the State are arousing themselves in regard to the important and dangerous propositions now pending before the Legislature. Rowan, Chatham, Guilford, Wake, Wilkes, Franklin and other counties have held meetings or will do so. We do not know that these precautionary means will stop the head-long course of the General Assembly. It is wise and proper that this effort should be made. Nothing should be left undone in favor of peace and order and a just observance of the law. But when trouble is forced upon us let us not forget its authors.

The Corn Crop.

From an advanced summary of the latest information in reference to the crops of the past season, furnished by the agricultural department, we extract some facts for general interest.

In New England in September last, a failure of the corn crop seemed imminent. It turned out better than was expected, however, it being put eighteen per cent. less than in 1868.

The October rains swept away shocks of corn in the valleys to some extent in New Jersey and Maryland. From some portions of Pennsylvania there are reports of immaturity, while a general assurance is given of a larger quantity and a better quality than was expected in the Summer. Virginia suffered severely by the drought, which dwarfed the stalks and blades and interfered with its perfect earing, yet the ears were generally well filled in proportion to the growth of the stalks, except in worn out lands. The drought was severe in North Carolina, reducing the crop materially as a whole.

The only States reporting an increase of quantity are Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and California. Louisiana and Iowa give nearly an average. The principle corn growing section of the West will average a reduction of fully twenty per cent. in yield per acre. With all the increase of farms to produce, and population to consume, and with an actual enlargement of area and culture, it is certain that there is actually less corn produced this year than in 1868.

The cotton crop of Texas this year will be not much less than 300,000 bales. Immigration is pouring into the State. The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion of the 16th inst. says:

An immense tide of travel is passing along all the routes to Texas from the Southern Atlantic States. The accessions to her population of movers in search of "cheap lands and good range" will be immense the present season. This migratory movement has been extended to Mississippi, and we have been pained to hear of families breaking away from their old homes to better their condition in the West.

The Washita Telegraph of the 13th inst. says:

Every day or two we notice upon our streets trains of emigrant wagons going Westward. The emigrants come mainly from Alabama and Georgia, and bound for the growing State of Texas, soon to be an empire of itself.

A young lady once married a man by the name of Dust, against the wishes of her parents. After a short time they lived unhappily together, and she returned to her father's house; but he refused to receive her, saying, "Dust thou art, and unto Dust thou shalt return.

DEATH OF FIERY NOSE.

An Utterly Absurd Indian Tale.

BY JOHN QUILL.

This is a thrilling narrative of a noble North American Indian.

It is also the simple story of a woman's love.

And it is a touching illustration of the power of paternal affection.

As well as a tale of bitter and terrible revenge.

It is also first-class in every respect, and warranted to keep one year in any climate, and it is a number of other things, which I won't mention, because I don't want to tell the anecdote before I get to it. For I once knew a man who undertook to write a preface to his book, and when he got through he couldn't tell whether to make a book of the preface, or a preface of the book, and he lost his reason, and became a straw-haired lunatic trying to decide.

Out in the prairie dwelt an Indian chief named Fiery Nose who had a daughter, over whose head sixteen Indian summers might have passed.

Now it will be necessary, you perceive, that this copper-complected young maiden should have a lover, in order to give this story the proper degree of interest. So she had one, and his name was Buffalo Bull, and he was an aged brave, some years her senior, and he wore knock knees and goggles, and was related to a red-haired tribe of Indians who ate the bread of idleness, excepting when they were compelled to work for a living. Buffalo Bull was a fine old brave, and he always hit directly from the shoulder, and considered it no disgrace to drink nine fingers of fire-water at a time, and wear crape around his hat when his first wife died.

The old aborigine, Fiery Nose, hadn't the slightest idea in the world that such a venerable old savage as B. B., sprung in the knees and spavined as he was, ever thought to marry his daughter. But, strange to say, that was the very identical thing upon which Buffalo had set his heart.

So he called one evening at the family mansion of Fiery Nose, with the intention of murdering him in a peaceable and friendly manner, and then eloping with his daughter, the fair Prairie Flower.

On that very night Fiery Nose sat in his library with his war paint on, trying to balance his scalp account, which was one scalp short, and the Prairie Flower also wore paint, and sat reading Tupper's inspiring poems under the chandelier in the front parlor.

When Buffalo Bull came in, he went back into the library, and entered into conversation with the old man, for he had rare conversational powers, and spoke his native tongue with a faculty that was at once admirable and remarkable.

"Will you take a pipe?" asked the hospitable Fiery Nose; "do, take one, handing him a coil of gas pipe. "I have some tobacco that has a stamp on it, and it consequently must be good. It was grown in Paducha."

"Why don't you use the 'Mud Turtle' brand?" observed Buffalo Bull. "Every paper you buy has a million dollar bill in it, and you can get it for five cents.—It is an excellent investment for your surplus earnings. Let me advise you to get some."

"Ah, I will," said Fiery Nose. "Prayhaire," said he to his child, "go around and buy me two papers of Mud Turtle tobacco. You'd better ride. Get a quarter's worth of tickets, and you may buy 'yellow jack' with the change."

The fair Prairie Flower kissed her aged parent until his colors began to run, and then she went out on her errand with a small hat over her eyes.

"Nice girl ain't she?" said fiery Nose; "I've had a great deal of trouble in bringing her up, but I am amply repaid, and I attribute all to the fact that I raised her with yeast powders. I got the best and they did the business."

"By the way, old boy," ejaculated Buffalo Bull, "speaking of your daughter, she's a regular straight-out, gambogeskinned, aboriginal angel, with no discount on her. She's a nobby bit of calico; and, while I think of it, I understand your Grizzly Bear, the festive brave of the Algonquins, has viewed her with a critic's eye and passed her imperfections by, and concluded to go for her. How sayest thou?"

"He has, has he? Well, permit me to remark that he has probably shinned up the incorrect tree. Him? why I had just as leave marry her to some wooden-headed cigar-store Indian, I would, upon my sacred word of honor as a gentleman."

"She's too good for him, peradventure," observed Buffalo Bull, sententiously.

"Venture your whole pile on that, me boy. She wears low-down bonnets, and has her linen embroidered; besides she chews gum, an has a four ounce ring through her nose. No girl like that's agoing to fling herself away, is she? Well, I should think not. Not while her pa can dabble his hands in gore, at any rate, I reckon."

"But, my friend," observed Bull, with a trembling voice, "how much these ebullitions of youthful affection remind me of me childhood's days. Look at me while I weep; listen to these *bona fide* tears as they patter in the spittoon. O where, where are the friends of me youth? O where are the loved ones gone?"

"I give it up," said Fiery Nose, after a few moments calm and patient thought.

"Don't you recollect how we used to go out on the trail and capture little children and gouge their eyes out, and chop 'em into bits, and then come home and learn our catechisms and knife our next door neighbor, and then pray to the Great Manitou before we went to bed. Ah, those were happy, happy days, and we were hilarious little Injuns, weren't we. But now all these things are mingled with the irrevocable past, you can bet they are."

"You're drunk, ain't you?" asked Fiery Nose, "you're talking drivel. Where do you get your fire-water."

To this Buffalo Bull deigned no reply, but pretending to see something on the top knot of Fiery Nose, he asked him to stoop down a minute while he picked it off. He then clandestinely jerked out his scalping-knife and lifted his hair, after which he jabbed the knife into his vitals, and threw him on the grate to die.

Just then Prairie Flower returned with the tobacco, and perceiving at a glance that her parent was reduced to a cinder, she observed to Buffalo Bull that it seemed to be pretty well up with the old man.

"Hm-m, yes," said he; "but a thought strikes me—will you be mine?"

"Well, I don't know; let me see—what was your income for last year?"

"I paid tax on two horse-blankets, a Barlow knife, and thirty-seven scalps.—Besides I love you to distraction. Come to this loving heart; rest on my bosom, rest. Say, will you?"

"I am ever thine own," said Prairie Flower, as she nestled closely against his hunting shirt.

And on her lover's arm she leant,
And round her waist she felt it fold;
He said "I do no not care a cent,"
She said "I'll bet he finds he's sold."

Thus were these two aboriginal savages made happy in the fullness of each other's love. She grew old and ugly in time and he, in the depth of his unspeakable affection, used to sit day after day smoking on the front doorsteps, while she hoed corn and wheeled home potatoes in a push-cart. Until at last she was called home to the happy hunting-ground, and he immediately put fresh crape on his Sunday hat, and began browsing around for another girl.

But does not this teach us all a lesson, that—that—teach us, I say, a lesson that we—that we, I say, may—Let that pass, however, doubtless it does teach a lesson, but it's of no consequence.

Agricultural.

REFUSE OF THE FARM.

One of the greatest and most serious leaks in farming is to be found in the neglect to save and enconomize what might be called the refuse of the farm. Few farmers have any realizing sense of the value of substances like leaves, weeds, road scrapings and other similar things when properly worked up into manure. We often see cartloads of rank growths along the sides of the road that an hour's work would gather, neglected and alowed to stand and die where they grow. How glad the pigs would be to pick over such a mass of green vegetable matter.

The leaves that accumulate in such masses in the woods and along the walls are utterly neglected in many cases, though they would serve the double purpose of furnishing a warm bedding and making a vast quantity of manure. Some farmers excuse themselves or find an excuse for this neglect by saying that the leaves serve as a mulch for the trees of the forest, and that it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul. That may be true to some extent, but the loss of a thick coating of leaves, now and then, would scarcely make any appreciable difference in the growth of trees, and that it is not really the reason that they should give, because it will be found, in nine cases out of ten, that a farmer who neglects to gather and save the leaves also neglects to get out muck, neglects to get weeds, and other vegetable unto his pig pen, neglects to clean out ponds and streams that are full of mud and rich with organic deposits, neglects to compost and work over manures, and fails to thrive at farming. The real reason is that of laziness, or the unwillingness to employ a sufficient amount of labor, or to direct that labor with constant watchfulness and skill.

Now, there is no business under the sun where the profits depend so exclusively upon labor as in farming. To refuse to hire an abundance of labor, or to neglect to direct and supervise it so as to get the greatest possible returns for it, is simply to ignore the first great law of farming—that the profits depend on the labor. If a farmer has no time to save the infinite variety of refuse on the farm, and to manage it so as to turn it to the greatest advantage, it shows that he is short of help. A man may hire and claim that he cannot get enough to pay his help, but if so he is no farmer, for labor properly and skilfully directed, will pay, and pay abundantly. If he is not going to look after his help and keep up to the work, he had better be without it of course; but labor handled with ordinary skill is the prime source of all the profits and the success of farming.

Labor as such never yet diminished any man's profit; on the contrary, it is the root and spring of all profit. Labor, unwisely directed and unskillfully managed, is indeed a great consumer of the farmer's prosperity. But labor, wisely directed, can, from the nature of things, result in nothing else but profit. The great secret of European success in farming is much labor on a comparatively little land. With us it is the reverse. We put little labor on a great deal of land, and this is the secret of our small profits as compared with English farming.

In farming, as in some other pursuits, it is the little things that tell on the final result, and a neglect of little things often amounts to the difference between success and failure. One farmer saves everything that can act as an absorbent and mixes it carefully with his manure; another does not. One lays out his work so as to economize time and labor; another fails to do it. One turns everything to account; another lets everything slide. One succeeds and makes farming pay and another finds there is no profit in farming. Now the difference is very much in the men.—One would make any business pay, and the other would make a failure of it, and of anything which he undertook.

Now the refuse of the farm will assist and improve grass land to a wonderful extent. An application of peat muck to light land is worth almost as much as a coating of manure. And few farmers are so situated as not to have an abundant supply of this on their own farms. Few farmers are so situated as not to have an abundant supply of leaves or leaf mould which might be gathered and stored for winter use if it is not wanted for immediate use in the barnyard or in the barn-cellar. A day spent in hauling leaves, or two or three days, will be well spent.—They will increase the supplies of manure, and the manure heap is, or ought to be, the farmer's bank. It is the savings bank, and the deposits are not limited to five hundred dollars. The more he puts in the more he can take out. The more he can take out and put upon his land, the greater crops can he raise.

There is much valuable material around the walls of the cultivated fields, the headlands left in careless plowing, that is worth digging, even with considerable labor, and carting either to the pig pen, or to use in filling up the holes where large rocks or boulders have been dug out and removed. Cleaning up around the walls gives the farm a neater and tidier appearance, to say nothing of the crops that can be made to grow along them.

But of all the sources of waste no one can excel the loss we sustain in not working up all the refuse of every kind into a fertilizing manure. Let every farmer store up a large supply of leaves, dry muck or loam, to be used through the winter as an absorbent of liquids behind the cattle. It will add amazingly to the size and value of the manure heap. Now is the time to secure it. Soon it will be too late.

There are numerous sources of waste upon every farm, but a discussion of them would not be in place in this connection. We began with the intention of calling attention to the importance of saving the refuse upon the farm, and end with the hope that every farmer will look about and see if there are not some sources of fertility that he can save.—*Ploughman.*

Marriage.

Tell us not in idle jingle "marriage is an empty dream;" for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what them seem. Life is real, life is earnest, single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art, to man returnest," has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end or way, but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage day. Life is long, and youth is fleeting, and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating wedding marches all the way. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle—be a heroine, a wife. Trust no future, howe'er pleasant; let the dead past bury its dead; act, act in the living present, heart within and hope ahead. Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and, departing, leave behind us such examples as shall "tell"—such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn, unmarried brother, seeing, shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart on triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Treasury Department—The Administration and Cuba—Senators Sumner and Carpenter—Grant Still Looking after his Cousins—Some of the Kin in Trouble—The Gold Panic Investigation—Stanton's Successor—The South and the Supreme Court Bench—Texas Election, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 29, '69.

Dear Journal:—The Committee on Ways and Means met yesterday and considered the various appropriation bills. The Committee expect to have all the appropriation bills perfected and reported before the end of January. As Boutwell, the economic, has placed the estimates of the expenses for the next fiscal year at $50,000,000 more than the last, the Committee has considerable margin to acquire a reputation for economy by cutting down the appropriations. Hon. W. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who tendered his resignation some time since, will leave the Department at the close of the year. His salary as Judge is larger than that of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and with the instinct of a true Yankee he goes where money calls. His administration of his present position was entirely on the principle that Government employes were mere slaves and the Eastern Factory system was applied. By his narrow mind and decidedly mean behavior he has endeared himself to Boutwell and the President, who have a great *penchant* for mean men.

It is now denied that the report prevalent yesterday that the Administration were about changing front on the Cuban question is true. Senator Sumner denies that anything has occurred to change his views, as stated. So when Congress assembles we shall have a lively tilt between Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, the champion of the Cuban cause, who will advocate the recognition of belligerent rights to the struggling Cubans, and Senator Sumner, who is the Presidential echo, and does not want to damage the settlement of the Alabama claims question by the enunciation of any principle, no matter how just or desirable, because he fancies that he will gain new laurels in the settlement of the Alabama claims. Mr. Sumner has taken hold of the lines and whip and is determined to be the driver, if he cannot be the leader, of the Senate. The late Senator Fessenden used to puncture Mr. Sumner's balloon very frequently and the Massachusetts man would collapse and sit down like a boy just spanked; at other times he would stick needles in the Sumner hide until the calf would be ready to bellow with pain and impotent rage. Senator Carpenter is a bold antagonist, but I fear that he and his kind from the West will crouch at the knout in Sumner's fingers. The House seems to regard the Cuban cause with greater favor. There will be no vote taken on the question until there is no doubt of the passage of a resolution to that effect.—Neither of the Houses have been canvassed yet as to a vote on the subject.

Mr Smith, of Washington, Pa., a cousin of Mrs. Grant, who arrived on Christmas eve, is still a guest at the Executive Mansion. It cannot be found out what position Smithy wants, but the name of Smith will ere long figure in the list of appointments. It had been determined conclusively that McKennon, of Washington, Pa., same family, I believe, as Smith, was the last relation that had to be taken care of, and this understanding was the reason why he was confirmed by the Senate as Circuit Judge. McKennon is no relation himself; his son married a Smith who is a cousin of Mrs. Grant's, and if he deserved a Judgship on account of that relationship, what may not the original Smith expect from the good-natured "Lyses?"

Collector Casey of New Orleans, brother-in-law of the President, has been in hot water for some time. He has retained in office men who are not "truly loil," and a dead set has been made against him on that account. His confirmation was engineered through on the promise that none but the faithful should be employed. Why did he not emulate the example set by his illustrious brother-in-law the President in this respect? He moves in an atmosphere of loyalty that none can except to. I understand, however, that Collector Casey has again promised to do all that the Radicals insist on, and all is again quiet at New Orleans.

The public will be glad to learn that the committee appointed to investigate the gold panic in New York, in September, by the House of Representatives are at work and the majority report will, no doubt, present the President and General Butterfield as two innocent victims of a base conspiracy. Whether brother-in-law Corbin will get a touch of whitewash will depend upon how far the committee push their investigation. There is one gentleman on the committee whose optics cannot be closed, either by trick, cajolery, big feeds or greenbacks, and if he is permitted a little swing he will make a rattling among the dry bones. No doubt there will be a minority report and it will be signed by "Sunset" Cox, of New York City.

It seems to be conceded that Judge Strong, of Philadelphia, will be appointed by the President to succeed E. M. Stanton as associate Justice on the Supreme bench. Judge Strong is a man of moderate abilities, a firm Union Leaguer and partakes strong of those saint-like qualities that distinguish New England fanaticism, bigotry and psalm singing. When the name of Judge Hoar is withdrawn or rejected, which it will be if it remains before the Senate, a Southern man will in all probability be nominated for the position. The name of the infamous Judge Joe Holt is pressed by his friends. Is there no decent Republican in all the South that can be named for the place? It is a very poor compliment to the Southern Radicals to act as if they could not be trusted on the Supreme bench of the United States. No doubt the moral sense of the people will again be shocked by another of Mrs. Surratt's murderers being the recipient of Executive honors.

The frauds in Texas have been of so flagrant a nature that the Conservatives there think that even this Congress cannot countenance such rascality, when the facts are presented to them. How innocent; how pleasant a thing it is to know that there are some persons who do not believe in total depravity. If those Conservative Texans knew as much about this Congress as I do they would have less faith in them than they appear to have. Texas is doomed.

Ambrose Morrison, a young Nashville sculptor, has produced a but of Stonewall Jackson in bronze.

The Union League Club in New York city has determined to raise $100,000 for Secretary Stanton's family.

On Monday a wood-sawyer in Manchester, on a wager of five dollars, sawed a cord of hard wood "once in two" in thirty-five minutes.

Somebody puts the case thus: Butler would devour the South raw; Greeley fried.—Augusta (Ga.) *Con'list.*

CITY FINANCES—MEETING OF TAX-PAYERS.—In accordance with the call in Wednesday's JOURNAL, quite a number of the tax-payers of the city met in the Chamber of Commerce Thursday evening last.

Mr. P. Murphy was called to the chair. Mr. M. Cronly acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to institute measures looking into an investigation of the finances of the city.

Statements were made of singular and gross errors and irregularities in the collection of taxes and the sales of property advertised for taxes, and some that had been privately sold by the City Treasurer for taxes without notice.

A committee of six was appointed to carry on these investigations, viz:

Samuel R. Bunting, Donald MacRae, Richard J. Jones, Levi A. Hart, A. M. Waddell, and A. H. VanBokkelen.

Mr. O. G. Parsley, Sr., moved that this committee report to an adjourned meeting, and that they be authorized to incur any expense necessary, for which they are to be reimbursed.

Upon motion of F. W. Kerchner, a Finance Committee of three members was appointed by the Chair, viz.: F. W. Kerchner, O. G. Parsley, Sr., and I. B. Grainger.

On motion of Dr. W. G. Thomas, it was resolved that all citizens cognizant of any facts that will aid in their investigation be requested to report the same directly to the committee or through the press of the city.

Several of the largest tax payers present declared their purpose to refuse to pay any further taxes until this investigation was completed. The meeting displayed the most earnest interest in the matter and a full determination to carry the purposes through.

A RELIC OF THE PAST—A COMMISSION FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON.—We have been permitted to see and copy from the original in the possession of a family in this city the following commission, which bears upon it the genuine signature of George Washington, the first President of the United States. The document is rather neatly printed upon heavy paper. It bears the test of age well and both the ink in which the blank is printed and that used in writing the names, dates, etc., both retain their original hue remarkably well. The commission reads as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these presents greeting:

Know ye, that reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and good conduct of John Brown, of North Carolina, I do appoint him Master of a Cutter in the service of the United States, for the Protection of the Revenue; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the Duties of that Office according to Law; AND TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office with all the Rights and Emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him. the said John Brown, during the Pleasure of the President of the United States for the Time being.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-first.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

GREAT SEAL. By the President:

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Radical Mule Stealing in Johnston.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26th.

Dear Journal:—The monotony of our quiet town was broken on Saturday morning last upon the disclosure being made that five mules were stolen from a drove now quartered here. In a short time the mules were found fastened in the woods about ten miles from this place. Further developments implicate Chas. H. Snead, one of our leading Radicals, socially and officially, as the principal actor in the game. The evidence of a young man, who was made his tool, and who now turns States evidence, was so conclusive that our Radical Colonel of Militia, Township Clerk, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue and Ex-Judge of the Special Court of Smithfield, is now in jail to await trial. The others implicated are members of the Loyal League, but have but few honors.

LABAN.

Mr. Stanton's Successor.

Even before the death of Mr. Stanton rumor was rife at Washington in fixing upon his successor upon the Supreme bench. In regard to this the correspondent of the New Pork Sun says:

The place made vacant by the death of Mr. Stanton is to be filled by the appointment of J. P. Bradley of New Jersey, or ex-Judge Strong of Pennsylvania, if the latter does not get a seat in the Cabinet, as was anticipated by the President when he supposed that Hoar was going to be confirmed, and when he announced that he would make Mr. Strong Attorney General. Nothing will be done in either case for the next ten days.

The Herald's correspondent, however, with equal confidence says:

The prominent names mentioned are Judge Humphreys of Alabama, Ira Harris and Judge Pierrepont of New York and Senator Trumbull. As New York and Illinois have representatives on the Supreme bench already, it is believed the appointment will be given to the South, and that Judge Humphreys will be the man.

Gen. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, invites Senator and ex-Secretary Harlan to sue him for libel, and promises, under the rule in such cases in the District of Columbia, to abolish, by way of institfication the following charges:

1. An improper use of Government laborers and material of various kinds for household purposes.

2. Improper dealings with Pacific railroad matters.

3. Irregularities and illegalities in the sale of the Cherokee lands to the Connecticut Emigrant Company.

4. An improper sale of the Delaware reserve to the Missouri River Railroad Company.

Both are Republicans.

"If you beat me, I'll call out the soldiers," as the drum said.

Why is an overcoat like a baby? Because one is what you wear, and the other s what you was.

One of the new patent safety-lamps of the Third Avenue railroad blew the end of the car out on Saturday evening.—*World.*

Young ladies' hats used to be all straw; now they are Alpine.

A Good Templar in California has satisfactorily explained to his lodge how he happened to indulge in a four days' spree. He had ordered a dozen bottles of mineral water, which his playful wife quietly emptied and refilled with whiskey.

"B. J. Lawton's" Accounts.

CITY OF WILMINGTON,
To B. J. Lawton,

1869.
Feb. 1 To 10 lbs nails, $1—¼ cord wood for hospital, $1 25 ..... $2 25
" 3 To 5 lbs. nails, 50 cents—¼ cord wood $1 25 ..... 1 75
" 3 To Drayage 25 cents—¼ cord wood Pompey $1 25 ..... 1 50
" To Flour and Brush at $1 25 ..... 1 25
" 6 To 5 lbs nails 50 cents—¼ cord wood $1 25 ..... 1 75
" 6 To 5 lbs nails 50 cents—¼ cord wood and drayage $1 75 ..... 2 25
" 8 To 10 lbs nails 1—¼ cord wood for Hospital 1 25 ..... 2 25
" 8 To 1 signal lantern 2 50—1 gallon sperm oil 3 50 ..... 6 00
" 8 To 2 corn brooms 1 00—11½ lbs nails 1 15 ..... 2 15
" 10 To 2 lanterns 2 00—1 gallon kerosene oil 65 cents 2 65
" " To ¼ cord wood 1 25 ..... 1 25
" 16 To 17 lbs nails 1 70—¼ cord wood Hospital 1 25 ..... 2 95
" 19 To 5 lbs nails 50 cents—2 sash cord 5 ..... 5 50
" " To 5 lbs nails 50 cts—½ cord wood and drayage 4 00 ..... 4 50
" " To 1 gallon can 75 cents—1 gallon kerosene 65 cents 1 40
" " To Wharfage on 60 tons stone Schr Palmer 20 cents 20
" 22 To Wharfage on 60 tons stone Schr Palmer 1 00 ..... 1 00
" " To 1 gallon kerosene oil 65 cents—axe shelves 6 75 ..... 7 40
" " To 15 lbs nails 1 50 ..... 1 50
$120 53

Received Payment,
B. J. LAWTON.

Approved for city purposes.
JOS. H. NEFF.

CITY OF WILMINGTON,
1869. *To B. J. Lawton,*
March 1 To 29 lbs nails 2 90—10 lbs do $1 ..... $3 90
" 9 Wharfage on 40 tons ballast Schr Emma 20 cts 8 00
" " Wharfage on 45 tons ballast Clar Bell 20 ..... 9 00
" " Wharfage on 40 tons ballast Abbott Lawrence 20 ..... 8 00
" " Wharfage on 20 tons stone Camera 20 ..... 4 00
" " Wharfage on 20 tons stone Camera at 1 00 ..... 20 00
" " 15 lbs nails 1 50—6 bars soap 1 50 ..... 3 00
" 10 15 lbs nails 1 50 ..... 3 00
" 12 1 gallon oil 3—1 gallon tin can 75 ..... 3 75
" " 3 lbs nails 10 10
" " 20 lbs nails 10—4 lbs tallow 72 ..... 2 72
" " ½ gallon spirits turpentine 40—1 gallon tin can 75 ..... 1 15
" " ¼ lbs sponge 37
" " Wharfage on 50 tons ballast Brig Lola 20 ..... 10 00
" " Wharfage on 55 tons ballast S G Gilmer 20 ..... 11 00
" 20 2 brooms 1—12 gallons kerosene oil 7 80 ..... 9 80
" " 1 faucet 50—keg 2 ..... 2 50
" " 10 lbs nails 1—3 buckets 1 50 ..... 2 50
" 25 1 whitewash brush 75—5 lbs flour 50 ..... 1 25
" " 20 lbs nails 2—1 sash cord 2 25 ..... 4 25
" " Wharfage on 50 tons ballast Schr S. Morgan 20 10
$119 77

Received Payment,
B. J. LAWTON.

Approved for city purposes.
JOS. H. NEFF, Mayor.

CITY OF WILMINGTON,
1869. *To B. J. Lawton,*
Ap'l 2 To a tape line $1 25
" " " 10 street brooms 10 00
" 5 " 10 lbs flour, ... 2 50
" " " 5 lbs nails 50 ..... 6 00
" " Wharfage on 30 tons ballast schr Kate Walker, 20 ..... 6 00
" " 15 lbs nails 1 50, 2 brooms, 1 00 ..... 2 50
" 10 Wharfage on 70 tons ballast Br Brig Petrel, 20 ..... 14 00
" " 5 lbs nails, 50—15 do 1 50 ..... 2 00
" " Wharfage on 65 tons ballast Br Brig Queen 13 00
" 16 1 counter duster, 1 50—1 lb sponge 4 00 ..... 5 50
" " 10 lbs flour, 1 00—1 bucket 50 ..... 1 50
" 201 dox tin plates, 1 25—doz table spoons 75 ..... 2 00
" " 1 faucet, 75—1 bbl and drayage 2 00 ..... 2 75
" " 1 bbl molasses, 44 gal's at 60 ..... 26 40
" " ½ " kerosene oil, 43 " 60 ..... 25 80
" " 2 doz steel street brooms 04 00
" " 21 lbs nails 2 10—1 lbs pepper 80 ..... 2 90
" 23 Wharfage on 100 tons ballast Br Bk Fearless 20 ..... 20 00
" " 10 lbs nails 1 00—soap 1 50 ..... 2 50
" 26 10 " " 1 00 ..... 1 00
" " Wharfage on 100 tons ballast Br Brig Elvira Allen 20 ..... 20 00
$224 45

Received Payment
B. J. LAWTON.

Approved for city purposes.
JOS. H. NEFF, Mayor.

CITY OF WILMINGTON,
1869. *To B. J. Lawton,*
May 3 To wharfage on 125 tons ballast, Br bark Annie Ada, 20c $25 00
" " To wharfage on 50 tons stone, Br. bark Annie Ada, 1 00 ..... 50 00
" " To one gal. kerosene oil 65
" 6 To 2 buckets, 1 60, 4 corn brooms, 2 00 ..... 3 60
" " To 10 gallons whiskey, 60 00, 1 demijohn, 2 00 ..... 62 00
" " To rope, 1 00, 2½ lbs. flour, 25c 1 25
" " To 1 paint brush, 1 25, freight and drayage on cloth, N. Y., 1 00 ..... 2 25
" 11 To wharfage on 75 tons ballast, schr Harnett, 20c 15 00
" " To 6 lbs. soap, 1 50, 3 corn brooms, 1 50 ..... 3 00
" " To 5 lbs. nails, 50c, soap, 2 00 ..... 2 50
" " To wharfage on 100 tons ballast, bark A. Pendergrast 20 00
" 26 To wharfage on 125 tons ballast Brg Hendrick Maull 25 00
" To wharfage on 100 tons ballast Brg Berther 20 00